

# Weekly Report

*the authoritative reference on Congress*

WEEK ENDING SEPT. 24, 1954

VOL. XII, NO. 39, PAGES 1189-1218

## INVESTIGATIONS

83rd Congress Set Aside \$7,604,473  
For Inquiries, Undertook 215

### OF SPECIAL INTEREST

SPENDING FOR PROBES

BATTLE OVER TRADE

PRIMARY ANALYSIS

100 MILLION CAN VOTE

## CONTENTS

### BEHIND THE HEADLINES

Money for Probes .....	1189
Probe Highlights .....	1192
History of Investigations .....	1195
Probes Undertaken .....	1200

### PRESSURES ON CONGRESS

Trade Fight Erewing .....	1205
What Is GATT? .....	1207
Patrick Henry Congress .....	1207
Lobbyist Registrations .....	1208
AFL Convention .....	1208
Pressure Points .....	1208

### POLITICAL NOTES

The Fall Campaign .....	1209
Republican Tours .....	1209
Democratic Rally .....	1209
State Roundup .....	1209
New York Governorship .....	1210
100 Million Can Vote .....	1211
Primary Analysis .....	1213
Texas Convention .....	1214
New York Nominations .....	1214

EXECUTIVE BRANCH .....	1215
------------------------	------

### AROUND THE CAPITOL

Power Contract .....	1216
Segregation Arguments .....	1216
Congressional Briefs .....	1216

### COMMITTEE ROUNDUP

<u>Action</u> .....	1217
Un-American Activities .....	1217
Internal Security .....	1217
McCarthy Censure .....	1217
<u>Hearings</u> .....	1217
Education .....	1217
World Communism .....	1217
Russian Anti-Semitism .....	1218
Housing Probe .....	1218
Union Welfare Funds .....	1218

### CQ FEATURES

Capitol Quotes .....	ii
Congressional Quiz .....	iii

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS .....	iv
----------------------------	----

**PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY NEWS FEATURES**

*The Only News Bureau Exclusively Devoted To Congress*

1156 NINETEENTH STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

STerling 3-8060



## capitol quotes

### THE ATOM

"Earlier this year I asked residents of Mercer and Burlington counties in my annual questionnaire whether or not they favored the President's plan to join with other nations in pooling some non-military atomic data to initiate peaceful uses of atomic energy. The response was heavily in favor of participating in such a plan, with 75 per cent of respondents saying they favored the plan, and only 25 per cent opposed to participation. To me, this vote was a favorable sign that New Jersey residents are willing to support attempts to see if we can do more with the atom than turn it into highly lethal bombs." -- Rep. Charles R. Howell (D N.J.), Sept. 13 newsletter.

### CANDIDATES AND THE ISSUE

"The overriding issue of the Congressional campaign will be peace.... I believe the appeal of candidates must be made upon the ground of integrity and that the people will not favor charlatans or demagogues... I believe that the people will see through those who promise everything at no cost and will recognize that the pleasure and profit of peace and security can be attained only by expense and sacrifice." -- Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), Sept. 10 newsletter.

### NEW ENGLAND ECONOMY

"The prophets of doom who are constantly bemoaning the future of the New England economy forget that a region which is already highly industrialized cannot expand its industrial production at the rate of a region only now in the process of clearing its cotton fields to make way for textile mills and cutting down its pitchpines to give space for schoolhouses. Here in New England our industrial development began more than one hundred years ago. Our growth must necessarily be accompanied by changes in the patterns of our industrial life. The old must make way for the new, and products which can best take advantage of our skills and resources must gradually displace those which other regions can produce more efficiently" -- Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), Sept. 14 newsletter.

### THE LADIES -- BLESS 'EM

"Congressional women, who left Washington with the close of the session and are now getting their political campaigns under way, have their own techniques in seeking re-election. Most of the Congresswomen report they like to wear dark, 'softly tailored

suits,' with bright, attention-getting hats, but their taste in campaign tactics differ. Democrat Leonor Sullivan (Mo.) opens her campaign with a huge open house to let folks know she is home. Rep. Katharine St. George (R N.Y.), who lives in a fashionable New York district, wears low heels, and avoids hats, lest last month's picture be carried in a newspaper, showing her wearing an outmoded hat. Rep. Ruth Thompson (R Mich.) speaks with many of her constituents in their own tongue, Swedish, Norwegian, or Danish, all of which she speaks well. Rep. Elizabeth Kee, (D W.Va.) boasts she has never made a campaign speech yet and doesn't intend to, while Rep. Gracie Pfof (D Idaho) stumps her district so vigorously that she frequently uses a small plane to make some distant appointment. Rep. Cecil Harden (R Ind.) uses no campaign cards, but gives out pot holders, emery boards and thimbles, while Rep. Edna Kelly (D N.Y.) tours Brooklyn giving out blotters with her picture and biography imprinted on them." -- Rep. Allan Oakley Hunter (R Calif.), Sept. 16 newsletter.

### GOVERNMENT WITH A HEART

"A free society, based on principles of individual liberty and social justice, requires respect for human rights as well as property rights... Capital and labor are not enemies; they are and must be partners. Business is entitled to a fair and reasonable profit. Labor deserves a fair and decent wage. Farmers are entitled to equality of opportunity with other segments of our economy. Americans all want and deserve an ever-better standard of living, that comes with a full economy. But America's government, in my opinion, must be concerned about more than cash registers and bank accounts and economic reports -- it must be a government with a heart, concerned about its senior citizens, its children, its handicapped, and its veterans." -- Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), Sept. 7 television broadcast.

### DEMAGOGUERY

"...Do we want to take a chance on returning to the theory of tax and tax and spend and spend? Do we want higher taxes? Do we want corruption in Government with Communists and fellow-travelers in high places? Do we want controls on our business and our natural resources? Do we want an Administration that says taxes can be reduced without reducing Government expenditures? This is demagoguery of the worse order -- it is impossible to reduce taxes unless Government expenditures and commitments are correspondingly curtailed." Sen. Edward Martin (R Pa.), Sept. 11 speech at Pittsburgh.

Copyright 1954, by Congressional Quarterly News Features  
1136 Nineteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

CQ WEEKLY REPORT is published every Friday. All reproduction rights, including quotation, broadcasting and publication, are reserved for current editorial clients only. Second rights also are reserved. Subscription rates are scaled from \$50 a year (a public service rate without editorial rights) through \$1,000 a year, and are based on membership and/or circulation. Rates will be furnished on request. Additional single copies sell for \$1. CQ Weekly Report and Index also are available to clients on microfilm, at \$5.10 a year. Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Washington, District of Columbia.



## MONEY FOR PROBES

**83rd Congress Set Aside \$7,604,473, Had \$568,421 In Carryover Funds;**

**Anti-Red Inquiries Topped List of 215 Investigations For 1953-54**

Money set aside for Congressional investigations reached a new high during the 83rd Congress, but the number of probes undertaken fell short of the record.

A Congressional Quarterly survey shows that the 83rd Congress set aside \$7,604,473 for investigations or studies. The Senate also had \$568,421 in "carryover" funds -- money authorized for probes but unspent by the 82nd Congress (see chart, p. 1199).

That means the 83rd had a total of \$8,172,894 available for investigations, of which \$7,604,473 was "new" money. In comparison, the 82nd, sometimes called the "investigatingest" Congress in history, authorized only \$6,665,870 in new money for probes.

The 82nd, however, earned its reputation by the number of investigations it authorized -- 236. The 83rd, while voting to spend a record amount on investigations, has undertaken only 215 so far.

### HIGHER AVERAGE COST

Thus, the average authorized cost per investigation was higher in the 83rd than in the 82nd. Each year, however, some of the funds authorized for probes go unspent, CQ said (see p. 1191).

The 83rd Congress undertook 98 investigations or studies during the first session, excluding staff studies and hearings on pending legislation. Since adjournment of the first session Aug. 3, 1953, 117 other probes have been undertaken (see pp. 1200 ff).

Although the Senate hasn't hung up the final adjournment sign, the total for 1954 authorizations probably will be increased little, if at all. Some

new hearings or probes will be started, however (see p. 1194).

More than half the funds available for probes in the 83rd Congress -- \$4,778,471, including the Senate carryover -- was set aside during the first session. New money authorized for probes during the second session totaled \$3,394,423. Of this, \$2,051,923 was set aside by the Senate, while \$1,342,500 was authorized by the House.

### SENATE TOTAL HIGHER

Well over half the money authorized for inquiries during the 83rd Congress was earmarked for Senate probes. The breakdown was \$3,589,550 for the House and \$4,014,923 for the Senate in new funds, plus the half-million dollar carryover figure in the upper chamber.

The House probe authorizations called for expenditure of new money.

The 83rd Congress had its investigative finger in many pies during the period following adjournment of the first session.

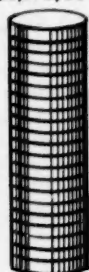
Two committees looked into "windfall" profits resulting from abuses in the nation's housing laws. There were three investigations into the spectacular rise in coffee prices. Much publicity was given a House probe of tax-exempt foundations. National security -- the problem of Communists, subversives and security risks -- was particularly fascinating to Congressional probes; they undertook 29 inquiries in this field (see p. 1192).

But no probe was more exciting than the investigation which made the names of Sen. Joseph R. Mc-

## Cost of Investigations

83rd CONGRESS

**AUTHORIZED**  
\$8,172,894.



(To Aug. 20, '54)

**SPENT**  
\$3,740,361.86



HOUSE

SENATE

(To June 30, '54)

Carthy (R Wis.), lawyers Ray Jenkins and Joseph Welch, and Pvt. G. David Schine household words. This was the Army-McCarthy inquiry -- 161 hours and 49 minutes of televised public hearings.

### PROBE FUNDS AUTHORIZED

Despite publicity given activities of McCarthy's Government Operations Committee, other Senate committees were authorized more money for investigations.

At the top of the list was the Judiciary Committee, which was granted \$843,000 in new money during the 83rd Congress. Next came the Appropriations Committee, which got \$800,000, and the Banking and Currency Committee, with \$434,000. And fourth came the McCarthy unit, granted \$406,273 during the two-year session.

In the House, the Appropriations Committee was authorized \$900,000 for its work, while the Government Operations Committee, counterpart of the McCarthy group, got \$585,050 for studies and investigations. The Un-American Activities Committee had \$575,000 to spend for probes.

Each Senate standing committee and the Small Business Committee has automatic authority to investigate and spend up to \$10,000 for probes during each Congress. Spending in excess of \$10,000 must be authorized by special resolution. Unlike the Senate, the House has no automatic spending authority for investigations, and funds must be authorized in special resolutions. (For rules regulating probe authorizations and financing, see p. 1196; for how a probe is started, see p. 1197).

### TWO EXCEPTIONS

Two exceptions are the Senate and House Appropriations Committees. Funds listed for each were earmarked in Legislative Appropriation Bills for fiscal 1954 and 1955. In addition, select committees in both chambers must get authority in the form of special resolutions to undertake a probe as well as money to finance it.

Regular staff members of standing committees are paid from other funds, but they presumably handle occasional work connected with committee investigations.

A request for probe funds is sometimes blocked. Sen. William Langer (R N.D.) Aug. 30 said this happened to a \$37,500 allocation for Senate Judiciary Anti-Monopoly Subcommittee, which he heads. Langer, who wants his Subcommittee to investigate the proposed Dixon-Yates power contract with the Atomic Energy Commission, said he would take three private law cases to raise money for the probe.

The Senate Finance Committee was the only standing committee in the upper chamber not authorized more than the basic \$10,000. Three other bodies -- the District of Columbia, Post Office and Civil Service and the Public Works Committees -- received no new authorizations for probes during the second session.

In the House, two standing committees received no special authorization for probe money. They were the Banking and Currency and House Administration Committees. Only six standing committees received new probe money authorizations during the second session.

### WHAT TOTALS INCLUDE

CQ's tabulation of Senate investigation funds includes funds authorized by special probe resolutions, the \$10,000 fixed authorization granted each standing committee and the Small Business Committee, and carryover funds from the 82nd Congress. House investigation funds include those set aside by special probe resolution. Funds for Appropriations Committees in both chambers were earmarked in Legislative Appropriation bills. (For list of special resolutions authorizing probe funds, see p. 1203).

In addition, \$826,050 was set aside in Legislative Appropriation bills for fiscal 1954 and 1955 to cover all expenses for five joint committees which are essentially investigative in function. A sixth, the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, was authorized to spend \$376,120. However, the Joint Atomic Energy Committee handles legislation as well as investigative work, and no breakdown was available on what portion of the funds went for inquiries.

The following table shows funds authorized during the 82nd and 83rd Congresses for joint committees whose functions are essentially investigative:

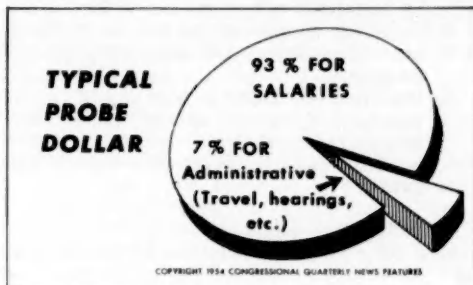
Committee	83rd Congress	82nd Congress
Defense Production	\$100,000	\$100,000
Economic Report	254,050	258,860
Immigration and		
Nationality Policy	40,000	---
Internal Revenue Taxation	392,000	370,000
Navajo-Hopi Indian		
Administration	---	25,000
Railroad Retirement Act	---	50,000
Reduction of Non-essential		
Federal Expenditures	40,000	40,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$826,050</b>	<b>\$843,860</b>

Congress believes its power to investigate is based on the Constitution and strengthened by many years of practice and precedent (see p. 1196). Its first inquiry was undertaken only three years after it was established --and since George Washington's time, no Administration



has been immune from Congressional probes (see p. 1195).

In recent years, the Congressional investigative power has been criticized, primarily on grounds some committees have exceeded their power and abused witnesses (see p. 1197). In an effort to clamp down on balky witnesses, the 83rd Congress took action to require testimony on national security matters, even though a witness pleads the Fifth Amendment (see p. 1198).



### SPENDING FOR PROBES

Of the \$8,172,894 in authorized and carryover funds available for probes in the 83rd Congress, more than \$4 million dollars remained to be spent during the last half of 1954.

Financial reports filed by Congressional committees showed they had spent \$3,740,361.86 of the funds available for investigations and studies through June 30, 1954. Each committee lists its spending every six months. No figures were available for spending by joint committees.

Total reported spending by Senate committees was \$2,115,463.82. House committees reported spending \$1,624,898.04. Complete spending figures will not be available until reports are filed in January 1955. All Senate committees and some House groups have authority to continue investigations after Congress has adjourned.

Final figures will probably show that much money authorized for probes or studies went unspent.

### SPENDING TOTAL RISING

Figures for the 79th through 82nd Congresses indicate House committees spent an average of 65 per cent of the money available to them for probes. The percentage has risen steadily -- from the 35 per cent of authorized funds spent in the 79th Congress, to the 78 per cent spent by the 82nd.

In recent years, Senate committees have been authorized more funds than House units. However, no comparative figures on Senate committee probe spending are available.

Committees are required to report the amount of their spending under terms of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Figures from the last three semi-annual reports, covering the period from Jan. 1, 1953, to June 30, 1954, are totaled in the adjoining column:

## SENATE

Standing Committees	Amount Reported Spent
Agriculture	\$ 18,754.85
Appropriations(a)	58,731.61
Armed Services	155,643.97
Banking and Currency	102,062.53
District of Columbia	40,401.09
Finance	4,107.57
Foreign Relations(b)	102,555.39
Government Operations	317,977.77
Interior and Insular Affairs	85,370.67
Interstate and Foreign Commerce	143,525.08
Judiciary	627,272.25
Labor and Public Welfare	31,543.26
Post Office and Civil Service	100,552.61
Public Works	6,104.78
Rules and Administration	242,525.15
<b>Special Committees</b>	
Small Business(b)	78,335.24
McCarthy Censure(c)	----

**TOTAL** **\$2,115,463.82**

## HOUSE

Standing Committees	
Agriculture	\$ 41,480.61
Appropriations	141,409.77
Armed Services	83,002.39
District of Columbia	256.08
Education and Labor	20,250.97
Foreign Affairs	22,074.08
Government Operations	333,588.47
Interior and Insular Affairs	15,784.52
Interstate and Foreign Commerce	10,717.00
Judiciary	90,251.90
Merchant Marine and Fisheries	1,979.13
Post Office and Civil Service	32,695.02
Public Works	19,875.16
Rules(c)	----
Un-American Activities	410,059.58
Veterans Affairs	16,624.29
Ways and Means(d)	173,605.75
<b>Special Committees</b>	
Small Business	92,642.89
Foundations	89,093.89
Communist Aggression(d)	29,506.54
Campaign Expenditures(c)	----
Military Dependents' Benefits(c)	----

**TOTAL** **\$1,624,898.04**

(a)--As of Dec. 31, 1953.

(b)--A small part of this total was spent in the latter half of 1952.

(c)--No figures available, since funds were authorized after June 30, 1954, the latest reporting date.

(d)--As of March 31, 1954.

The biggest part of each committee probe dollar goes for staff salaries. The rest pays for administrative expenses: Travel, hearings, stationery and communications.

For example, the budget of a Senate Judiciary subcommittee to investigate problems connected with emigration of refugees from Western European nations listed proposed expenditures of \$41,507.16 for salaries of five staff members. The monthly pay rates ranged from \$970.50 for a staff director, to \$783.73 each for an attorney and a consultant, and \$460.47 each for two stenographers. The group planned to spend \$3,296.06 for administrative expenses.

The Subcommittee had \$34,803.22 in unexpended funds as of Jan. 31, 1954. It asked for an additional \$10,000 to carry out the year-long probe. The Subcommittee, incidentally, got the money it asked for: \$10,000 was authorized for the probe in S Res 188, adopted Jan. 26, 1954.

### PROBE HIGHLIGHTS

Congressional investigations during the past 13 months were dominated by the search for Communists, subversives and security risks.

Most publicized Red-hunter was Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.). His Permanent Investigations Subcommittee undertook seven of the 29 Congressional internal security probes started since adjournment of the first session of the 83rd Congress. McCarthy made additional headlines when he himself was the subject of two Senate inquiries.

A breakdown of the 117 Congressional investigations undertaken since Aug. 3, 1953, when the first session adjourned, shows 57 were conducted by House committees. Senate units sponsored 52, while joint committees conducted eight probes.

Sixteen Senate inquiries dealt with internal security. All but two were conducted either by McCarthy's Subcommittee or by the Judiciary Subcommittee on Internal Security, headed by Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.).

### COFFEE PRICES, WINDFALLS

Other newsworthy Senate inquests concerned the rise in coffee prices and windfall profits on housing.

The House undertook 10 anti-Red investigations, most handled by the Un-American Activities Committee, Rep. Harold H. Velde (R Ill.), Chairman. The House also investigated labor racketeering, tax-exempt foundations, coffee prices, and alleged "coddling" of athletes in military service.

Joint committees held two anti-Communist probes and one inquiry into housing abuses.

Thirty-one probes had only one day of public hearings each. The number of public hearings, however, does not necessarily indicate the scope of an inquiry, since a one-day hearing may result from weeks or even months of preliminary staff work.

### What's A "Probe?"

For the purpose of this survey, CQ has defined an investigation as an inquiry by any Congressional committee or subcommittee which uses investigative procedures (examining records, summoning and questioning witnesses) for one or more of the following reasons:

1. Fact-finding for possible special and remedial legislation
2. Fulfilling Congress' function as watchdog over operation of the government and its programs
3. Informing the public on vital issues
4. Resolving questions concerning membership or procedure, such as those on conduct of elections or fitness of Members of Congress.

Not included: Inquiries conducted by committee staff members but without participation by Members of Congress.

### ANTI-RED PROBES

McCarthy's Subcommittee probed alleged Communist infiltration in the Army, in the United Nations, and in defense plants. It investigated possible subversion in the Government Printing Office, possible espionage at the Army Signal Corps Radar Center at Fort Monmouth, N.J., the transfer of U.S. occupation currency plates to Russia during World War II, and atrocities against American war prisoners in Korea.

Jenner's Subcommittee investigated alleged Communist infiltration of labor unions and armed forces orientation programs. It looked into alleged Communist activities in the South, communism in the District of Columbia, and Communist world tactics and strategy. Other Jenner probes covered Harry Dexter White's 1946 nomination, despite an adverse FBI report, to an International Monetary Fund Directorship; and alleged interference in activities of a World War II Navy board dealing with subversives.

Other Senate internal security probes dealt with progress in implementing Defense Department directives on armed services security cases (Armed Services Committee), possible influence of Harry Dexter White in the Office of Alien Property Custodian (Judiciary Subcommittee on Trading with the Enemy), and security risk dismissals from government employment (Post Office and Civil Service Committee).

### HOUSE ACTIVITIES

In the House, the Un-American Activities Committee investigated Communist infiltration of the automobile industry, the west coast area, and the Navy during World War II. It also inquired into Communist activities in the Philadelphia area, Communist efforts to influence American POW's, and Communist publications other than newspapers. Its field probes included alleged subversion in the Dayton, Ohio, area.

The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee investigated the federal employee security program, and its Subcommittee on Postal Operations checked into use of the mails for subversive propaganda. The Select Committee on Communist Aggression took testimony on the seizure of Baltic and other nations by the Soviet Union.

The Joint Atomic Energy Committee held two internal security probes. One covered the Atomic Energy Commission's refusal to admit Rep. Robert L. Condon (D Calif.) to secret atomic briefings in Nevada. The other covered allegedly "missing documents" at the Hanford, Wash., atomic plant.

#### ARMY-McCARTHY

McCarthy's probe of alleged Communist infiltration of the Army opened with one-man, closed hearings Aug. 31, 1953, with little fanfare.

But the trail eventually led to the Fort Monmouth Signal Corps inquiry and the case of Maj. Irving Peress, the New York dentist who was honorably discharged even though he declined to tell the Subcommittee about his alleged Communist Party connections.

During his inquiry into the Peress matter, McCarthy had his now-famous run-in with Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Zwicker, then commander at Camp Kilmer, N.J. McCarthy called Zwicker an "arrogant" and "evasive" witness, and charged he was "not fit to wear the uniform" of a general.

Secretary of the Army Robert T. Stevens came to Zwicker's defense. After McCarthy rebuffed the Secretary's efforts to protect Army officers from "abuses" while testifying before Senate committees, Stevens released the text of charges accusing McCarthy, Subcommittee Counsel Roy M. Cohn and Subcommittee Staff Director Francis P. Carr of using improper means to seek favors for Pvt. G. David Schine, a former unpaid Subcommittee consultant.

McCarthy retaliated by accusing Stevens, Army Counsel John G. Adams, and H. Stfuve Hensel, Defense Department general counsel, of holding Schine "hostage" to force the Subcommittee to ease up on its investigation of alleged communism in the Army.

#### TELEVISED HEARINGS

The charges and countercharges were aired during the 36-day televised Army-McCarthy hearings. The Subcommittee's majority report, signed by the four Republican Senators, said McCarthy failed to maintain "control" over his staff. It also said Cohn was "unduly aggressive" on Schine's behalf. The majority also said Stevens and Adams tried "to terminate or influence" McCarthy's Fort Monmouth probe. In separate views, Sen. Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) said he was convinced "the principal accusation of each side...was borne out."

A separate report submitted by the Democratic minority expressed stronger criticism of McCarthy, Cohn, Stevens and Adams. Charges against Hensel and Carr were dropped during the hearings.

## INVESTIGATIONS

CONDUCTED BY  
82nd and 83rd  
CONGRESSES



82nd

236

83rd

215

COPYRIGHT 1954 CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY NEWS FEATURES

The Army-McCarthy dispute turned a full circle soon after Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) introduced a resolution of censure against the Wisconsin Republican. Specifications backing up the Flanders resolution harked back to his dispute with General Zwicker and his actions during the televised hearings.

A Senate select committee was created to study the censure charges. So within a year's time McCarthy's position was reversed. The probe was being probed.

#### HOUSING PROBE

One Senate and one joint committee investigated abuses in the nation's housing laws. The more comprehensive was conducted by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

Investigators, who held hearings in Washington, New York, Los Angeles, New Orleans, and Indianapolis, found evidence that some builders had taken multi-million dollar "windfall" profits on mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration. Windfall profits, the committees found, were made possible by poorly-worded laws and lax administration.

The probes also dealt with gifts to FHA officials and fraudulent practices in the FHA's home improvement loan program. Several dozen indictments have been returned, in FHA cases. More persons should be indicted, claimed Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D Va.), chairman of the joint committee that investigated windfall profiteers. The FHA announced it would try to force builders taking windfall profits to repay them.

#### OTHER PROBES

Three committees held hearings on coffee prices, which skyrocketed early in 1954. Congressmen looking for the reason for the price rise found some speculation and some confusion. But the price of coffee began to go down; further inquiry into the coffee industry and its marketing methods may come up in the 84th Congress.

A House Select Committee headed by Rep. B. Carroll Reece (R Tenn.) conducted a study of tax-exempt foundations. Reece said the inquiry was designed to find if Communists or Communist sympathizers have infiltrated foundations and whether the foundations supported "Fascian socialism."

The Committee held lengthy public sessions to hear "prosecution" witnesses. But before the foundations could speak up in their own defense Reece ended the public hearings. The foundations, however, were invited to submit written statements, and many did so. The inquiry was enlivened by disputes between Reece and Rep. Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio), who objected to Reece's methods. Hays also called for an investigation of "right-wing" foundations.

Two House units investigated alleged racketeering in labor unions. During one inquiry, conducted by the Government Operations Special Anti-Racketeering Subcommittee, several witnesses pleaded the Fifth Amendment to avoid possible self-incrimination. A grand jury investigation was begun.

The Subcommittee was headed by Rep. George H. Bender (R Ohio), who carried on a running fight with Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.), Chairman of the parent Government Operations Committee. At one point, Bender accused Hoffman of acting illegally as chairman of the full Committee. At another juncture, Hoffman accused Bender of seeking personal publicity and invading another committee's jurisdiction. The upshot was that Bender directed the inquiry, but Hoffman reserved the right to say how much money the Subcommittee could spend.

## INVESTIGATIONS PREVIEW

A preview of coming investigations indicates perhaps a dozen probes or studies may get underway before the 84th Congress convenes. One may develop into a full-dress inquest into radio and television networks.

The radio-TV network inquiry is under study by the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, headed by Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio). Bricker said staff investigators will make a preliminary check during the fall and report back to the full Committee in January. The Committee will decide then, Bricker said, whether an investigation and public hearings are in order.

The inquiry will deal with the advisability of bringing radio and TV networks under federal regulation. At present, individual stations are regulated, but networks are not.

## LOYALTY PROGRAM PROBE

Rep. Edward H. Rees (R Kan.) Aug. 25 announced he would conduct a new investigation into the system of screening federal employees. Rees said he would act as Chairman of a special Subcommittee of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, which he also heads.

Rees said the Subcommittee would try to find out "what has happened regarding infiltration of the government by subversives." He contended the executive branch has never furnished Congress files and records concerning loyalty investigations, despite numerous requests.

More hearings are planned by the House Select Committee on Communist Aggression, which during the summer took testimony from persons who fled from behind the Iron Curtain. The group is scheduled to make a full investigation of Soviet intervention in Western

Hemisphere nations. Rep. Charles J. Kersten (R Wis.) Aug. 15 said a preliminary study had been completed.

Other investigations are in the offing. But hearing dates, in most cases, have not been announced.

## AUTO "BOOTLEGGING"

A probe of auto "bootlegging" is scheduled by the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Subcommittee on Business and Consumer Interests. The Subcommittee is headed by Sen. William A. Purtell (R Conn.).

A study of the benefits provided under federal law for the surviving dependents of deceased members and former members of the armed forces will be made by a five-member select committee headed by Rep. William H. Bates (R Mass.).

Hearings on school construction are scheduled for Oct. 6. They will be held by the House Education and Labor Subcommittee on School Construction, headed by Rep. Carroll D. Kearns (R Pa.).

An inquiry into the Point Four program will be conducted by the Senate Special Subcommittee on the International Technical Assistance Program. Preliminary staff work is under way, the Subcommittee said.

Rep. Harold H. Velde (R Ill.), Chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, has announced a subcommittee hearing will be held in Newark, N.J., after the November election. The topic was not reported.

## SHIPPING INVESTIGATION

Ways to improve the U.S. merchant marine will be studied by the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Subcommittee on Water Transportation.

The nation's stockpiling program is under scrutiny of Senate Armed Services Subcommittee No. 7. Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.), Chairman of the Subcommittee, said hearings would probably be held in the fall regarding administrative procedures for acquiring strategic and critical materials.

Rep. Kit Clardy (R Mich.) said Sept. 7 a union organizer arrested during violence at the strike-bound Square D Co. plant in Detroit would be subpoenaed by the House Un-American Activities Committee. Two other union men were also to be subpoenaed, Clardy said.

Administration of union welfare funds will be studied by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Subcommittee on Welfare and Pension Funds. The group is headed by Sen. Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.), who said a preliminary staff inquiry had already been completed.

Ives Sept. 8 asked the presidents of the CIO and AFL to cooperate with Congressional investigators. CIO President Walter Reuther and AFL President George Meany agreed to help, but said the great majority of union welfare and pension funds have been well managed. The Ives unit was authorized to spend a total of \$125,150 for the probe, under terms of two resolutions agreed to July 17, 1954.



## CONGRESS' PROBES DATE BACK TO WASHINGTON'S TIME

Congress first flexed its investigative muscles three years after it was established. Since then, hundreds of inquiries have been undertaken by Congressional committees.

The first of this long line of investigations was ordered by the House in 1792 to look into the disaster that befell the St. Clair expedition against the Indians. Since then, only three Congresses have been barren of legislative inquests, while no Administration has been immune.

Many achievements are credited to Congressional inquiries.

One probe uncovered General James Wilkinson's part in the so-called Burr Conspiracy in 1810. Another forced the resignation of Ninian Edwards, minister to Mexico and author of the "A.B." plot, in 1824. Establishment of the Government Printing Office in 1860 was an outcome of another Congressional investigation.

### NOTABLE PROBES

Other notable probes:

Unearthed the Credit Mobilier scandal of 1872  
Disclosed frauds in the star route mail service in 1884

Forced the resignation of Secretary of Interior Richard A. Ballinger after his sensational 1911 controversy with Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot over conservation of natural resources.

Congressional inquiries have most frequently been concerned with the War Department, now the Defense Department. Committees have scrutinized the conduct of all wars in which the U.S. has been engaged except the Spanish-American War; President William McKinley forestalled legislative inquiry into that war by appointing the Dodge Commission. Congressional investigations were also responsible for the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson and Secretary of War William W. Belknap.

Probes by Congress reached high-water marks during two periods in the nation's history.

One was between 1869 and 1877, during Ulysses S. Grant's Presidency, when incompetence and corruption ran through public life. During those eight turbulent years, Congress undertook 37 inquiries aimed at remedying bad conditions in the Administration.

### TEAPOT DOME UNCOVERED

Another series of Congressional probes in 1923-24 uncovered the Teapot Dome scandal and helped clean the "Ohio Gang" out of Washington. As result of these inquiries, President Warren G. Harding's Secretary of the Interior, Albert B. Fall, was sent to jail, two other cabinet members resigned, and the director of the Veterans Bureau was among those who resigned or were fired.

The executive branch has generally resisted the efforts of Congressional committees to look into its operation. Exceptions included President James Monroe, Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton and Daniel Webster, as Secretary of State, who asked Congress to undertake probes.

George Washington was the first President to reject demands for information from a Congressional committee. Thomas Jefferson was the second. In 1835, Andrew Jackson charged a committee with "violation of the Constitution" for seeking information from himself and several executive department heads.

President James Buchanan conceded Congress had investigative powers, but insisted they could not be broadened to include the executive branch. Many other Presidents have refused to answer Congressional requests or have resisted what they thought were Congressional attempts to interfere with the prerogatives of the executive branch.

### RECENT EXAMPLE

Such a situation arose in May of this year during the Army-McCarthy investigation. President Eisenhower refused to permit testimony about a Jan. 21 Justice Department conference. In an accompanying brief, Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., cited precedents from Presidents George Washington through Harry S. Truman to support executive refusal of information to Congress (CQ Weekly Report, p. A-103). Brownell also refused to sanction release of any part of a classified FBI document, an extract of which turned up in the possession of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.).

Controversy over Congress' investigative powers has often broken out among the lawmakers themselves. Such disputes can be traced back at least to 1860, when there was a famous debate in the Senate over the course of an inquiry into John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry.

Similar reaction was brought on by at least two inquiries during the 83rd Congress.

### PROBE QUESTIONED

Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) demanded a House investigation of a House investigation -- the inquiry into tax-free educational and philanthropic foundations that began in May. The foundations probe was undertaken by the Select Committee to Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations, headed by Rep. B. Carroll Reece (R Tenn.). Javits contended the foundations should have full right to public rebuttal, rather than merely permission to file statements as requested by Reece (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 996, 1027, 1106).

Repeated demands were made for tighter rein on the Senate Government Operations Committee's Permanent Investigations Subcommittee, headed by McCarthy. Complaints against the group's activities were at least partially responsible for the resolution of censure brought against McCarthy (see p. 1193).



## PROBE PRECEDENTS

While the Constitution does not spell out the inquisitorial power of Congress, it is now generally agreed that Congressional committees have the power to investigate and hold hearings.

Congress itself believes its power to obtain information is rooted in the Constitution, built up by legislative law and judicial decision, and nourished by many years of precedent.

Article I, Section 1 of the Constitution says "all legislative powers.... shall be vested in a Congress of the United States which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives." Section 5 of the same Article says each chamber "may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member."

Congress considered the investigative power to be implied by this general grant of legislative power. In fact, as early as 1798 Congress gave its committee chairmen power to administer oaths to witnesses, and provided that witnesses who lied would be subject to "punishment for the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury."

### HEART OF THE PROBLEM

Historically, the question has revolved around the power of Congressional investigation and its three auxiliaries:

The power to compel attendance and testimony of witnesses

The power to compel the production of papers and information

The power to punish for contempt.

Congressional practice and judicial interpretation indicate that these powers reside in Congress, by necessary implication, in support of the legislative function. In recent years, it has been Congress' practice to leave the punishment of recalcitrant witnesses up to the courts.

Many court cases have had bearing on the Congressional investigative function. The U.S. Supreme Court, for instance, held, in *McGrain vs. Daugherty* (1927), that legislative powers granted by the Constitution contain the implied power of Congress to secure needed information and, if necessary, compel disclosures for such purpose.

One early case, *Kilbourn vs. Thompson* (1880), established the precedent that the scope of all investigations is subject to judicial review and that investigations must have a clear and concise constitutional purpose. This decision came under attack by persons who felt the courts should not impose restrictions on the power of Congress. Later decisions have been in line with these objections; the courts have removed virtually all judicial restraints from Congressional action in the field of investigation.

### NON-JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS

Congress thus has, in effect, complete freedom to undertake investigations, whether the purpose is to draw up legislation or to arouse public interest. The courts,

in *Eisler vs. U.S.* (1948) and other decisions, have agreed that the power of Congress over private citizens is considerable. Witnesses, in fact, are not guaranteed the same protection granted defendants in judicial proceedings.

Another precedent-setting decision, in *Sinclair vs. U.S.* (1929), held that a witness who refused to answer questions asked by a Congressional committee could be punished if he was mistaken as to the law on which he based his refusal. The fact that a witness acted in good faith on the advice of counsel was no defense, the courts held.

Another basis for Congressional probe powers lies in acts of Congress.

Revised Statutes 102 applies to "every person" who fails to appear as a witness or produce the papers requested. Courts which punish witnesses for contempt of Congress generally act under this statute.

### SENATE COMMITTEE POWERS

The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 sets forth powers and limitations of Senate committees.

Section 134 (a) of the Act says each Senate standing committee, or subcommittee "is authorized to hold hearings, to sit and act...during the sessions, recesses and adjourned periods of the Senate, to require...the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers and documents, take such testimony....as it deems advisable."

The act further states that each standing committee or subcommittee "may make investigations into any matter within its jurisdiction, may report such hearings as may be had by it..." Each standing committee, the act specifies, will receive \$10,000 for probes during each Congress. Additional funds must be authorized by special resolution.

House rules regulate authorization of investigations conducted by its standing committees.

### HOUSE COMMITTEE POWER

All but four standing committees must get House approval of a specific resolution authorizing an investigation or study before it may be undertaken. (This requirement excludes hearings on pending legislation.) The four, which have power to "sit and act whether or not the House is in session," are the Government Operations, Un-American Activities, Appropriations and Rules Committees. House parliamentarians say, however, that the function of the Rules Committee is such that it is unlikely that the blanket authority could be construed as granting it power to conduct investigations after adjournment.

All but one standing committee must also get approval of a second resolution setting aside money for a probe before an investigation may be undertaken. The exception is the Appropriations Committee, which receives money through legislative appropriation bills.

Various select or special committees in both chambers are given special authorization to hold hearings or conduct investigations during recesses or after adjournment.

## NO ACTION IN 83rd ON PROPOSED FAIR-PLAY CODES

Alleged abuse of the Congressional investigative power came under increasing fire during 1954.

Most criticism was aimed at the so-called "one-man investigation" and alleged mistreatment of witnesses by certain committee chairmen. Most brickbats were tossed at committees investigating subversion and internal security matters.

Many critics called for a code of uniform procedure to enforce fair play for probes. Some persons went so far as to recommend that witnesses refuse to testify before Congressional committees unless a fair-play code is established. (For a discussion of the variety of committee probe methods, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 297.)

Other critics, including several Congressmen, suggested that a single joint investigative committee be created to handle all investigations of subversion or internal security matters.

Two Congressional committees, one in each chamber, held hearings on proposed "codes for probes" (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 326, 1057). But neither group sponsored any legislation, nor did either report any of the various proposed reform measures introduced by individual Congressmen. The committees took no action on

a nine-point reform program proposed by the Senate Republican Policy Committee (CQ Weekly Report, p. 329).

Testimony before the Senate Subcommittee on Rules brought out the fact that there is wide disagreement among lawmakers on what reforms are needed, or if any are needed at all. Some witnesses, for instance, proposed a ban on commercial radio or television coverage of committee hearings. Others opposed non-commercial radio-TV coverage, too, while still others favored unrestricted broadcasts and telecasts during committee sessions.

Under other miscellaneous proposals, Congress was urged to:

Tighten its control of money allotted for investigations

Ban one-man investigations

Require committees to keep a closer rein on staff members

Eliminate all "non-paid consultants"

Require that a witness be told the charges against him and be given the right to cross-examine committee members

Take steps to prevent abuse of the privilege of Congressional immunity.

### HOW PROBES START

Since investigations are a regular part of Congress' work, most are handled by standing committees in each chamber. Rules have been drawn up in both the House and Senate governing authorization and financing of standing committee probes and studies (see p. 1196). Both chambers also have set up a standard procedure for starting special probes.

### HOUSE

A Representative proposing a special investigation will introduce two resolutions. One would authorize the probe; the other would finance it.

Most authorizing resolutions fail to get out of the Rules Committee. If the resolution does reach the House floor and is approved, a special committee is appointed or the project is referred to a standing committee. The choice depends on what the resolution itself specifies.

The resolution to provide funds still must be considered, however. Such resolutions are sent to a second group, the Administration Committee, which turns them over to the Subcommittee on Accounts. The sponsor of the resolution appears to present a budget, which may be cut or increased. The Subcommittee will probably recommend at least some money, since the House has authorized the investigation.

If the full Administration Committee approved the budget and the House approves the financing resolution, the probe gets under way.

In 1951, the Administration Committee installed a new check on the expenditure of investigation money. Each investigating committee must file a monthly report detailing the previous month's spending and a budget for the coming month. All House committees follow this procedure to obtain funds for special investigations. However the House usually gives its committees a general authorization for studies within their jurisdiction.

### SENATE

Only one resolution is needed to launch a special Senate investigation. This resolution calling for an investigation and asking for money from the Senate contingent fund, is sent to the committee ordinarily having jurisdiction over the matter to be investigated.

If that committee approves it, the resolution goes to the Senate Rules and Administration Committee for action on the money requested. The Committee or individual requesting the probe submits a budget to the group, commonly known only as the Rules Committee. The amount it recommends is frequently the same as that requested. Sometimes the Rules Committee recommends shorter duration for a study, however, and funds made available are reduced accordingly. Committees often return to seek additional funds and more time during an investigation.

The resolution goes to the Senate floor for debate and action after approval by the Rules Committee.

## GROUND WORK

Ground work for investigations usually is done by committee staff members who gather preliminary information and statements and report their findings to committee members. The committee then may ask for more details and request the appearance of witnesses.

Before a witness appears at a public session of an investigating committee, he usually has been questioned by staff counsel and sometimes by committee members in informal or closed sessions.

Most committees make important decisions in the course of investigations by a majority vote of their members. For instance, committees vote on whether closed sessions should be held, or on whether to release official findings.

## IMMUNITY FOR WITNESSES

The 83rd Congress took action to force witnesses to testify on national security matters, even though they plead the Fifth Amendment's protection against self-incrimination.

The Fifth Amendment to the Constitution guarantees that "no person...shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself." Courts have ruled the privilege applies to witnesses before Congressional committees (CQ Weekly Report, p. 77).

The basic argument in favor of the Fifth Amendment privilege is that it follows the legal principle of placing the burden of proof on the prosecution. Fifth Amendment protection was invoked by 305 witnesses before Congressional committees in 1953. Its repeated use by witnesses suspected of Communist connections led to the question: Is the Fifth Amendment a sacred right, or a threat to national security?

## BROWNELL'S REQUEST

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., asked Congress for a law which would give him power to grant immunity from prosecution to witnesses testifying on security matters. The measure (S 16 -- Public Law 600) which was approved says the Attorney General may ask that a witness be granted immunity -- but only a U.S. District Court has power to grant it. The law merely requires the court to notify the Attorney General as to what action it takes (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1016, 1049, 1138).

A grant of immunity protects a witness from incrimination by his own testimony, but it offers him no protection against perjury. When he is granted immunity from prosecution by the courts, a witness must answer specific questions or produce specific documents. If he doesn't, he may be found in contempt.

Those who favored suspending the Fifth Amendment privilege in certain cases claimed it had been used as a shield by subversives. The law's proponents also contended only the guilty have reason to invoke the Fifth Amendment. Complete disclosure of subversive activity is extremely difficult, they added, especially where proof is almost impossible without testimony of persons implicated.

The Fifth Amendment privilege is personal. Courts have held that a witness may not cite the Amendment as justification for a refusal to answer a question relating to another person.

## CONTEMPT CITATIONS

Witnesses are often cited for contempt of Congress if they resort to the Fifth Amendment when asked non-personal questions, refuse to cooperate with Congressional committees, or decline to invoke constitutional protection when refusing to testify. The 83rd Congress cited 36 persons for contempt as result of their appearances before Congressional committees, although hundreds of witnesses pleaded the Fifth Amendment when questioned.

The U.S. Supreme Court, in *Counselman vs. Hitchcock* (1892), laid down the basis for interpreting the protection against self-incrimination afforded by the Fifth Amendment. In *Blau vs. U.S.* (1950), the high court ruled a witness could legally refuse to answer questions about membership in the Communist Party, since the Smith Act of 1940 made it a crime to advocate overthrow of the government by force or violence (CQ Weekly Report, p. 77).

The Supreme Court has said, however, that Congress would have the right to compel testimony if it provided the witness with "complete immunity." The Senate Judiciary Committee, in reporting the original version of S 16, said the measure "adopts language which has been approved by the Supreme Court in a number of instances."

## COURT TEST POSSIBLE

Several lawmakers contended the law is unconstitutional. It has yet to be tested in the courts.

Another measure (HR 9909 -- Public Law 769) passed during the 83rd will help Congressional committees elicit testimony from witnesses. The measure, aimed at convicted perjurer Alger Hiss, would deny pension benefits to federal employees who are convicted of felonies or refuse to testify on grounds of self-incrimination. The bill also included a provision extending the statute of limitations in certain cases from three to five years.

Other anti-Red measures designed to make the investigative work of Congress easier died with adjournment. Anti-subversive legislation requested by government agencies was approved, however (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1138).

# MONEY FOR PROBES:

## 83rd Congress Set Aside \$7,604,473

This table shows how much money was authorized Congressional committees for investigations and studies in the 83rd Congress. For comparison, figures are included for the 82nd Congress.

Totals for Senate committees include (1) funds authorized for probes by special resolution, (2) the \$10,000 fixed authorization for probes granted each standing committee and the Small Business Committee, and (3) carry-over funds from the 82nd Congress. Since rules in the lower chamber make

no provision for any fixed probe fund authorization, money for House committee investigations was set aside by special resolution.

Two exceptions are the Senate and House Appropriations Committees. Funds listed for each were earmarked in Legislative Appropriation bills for fiscal 1954 and 1955. Appropriations Committee funds listed under the 82nd Congress were set aside in Legislative Appropriation bills for fiscal 1952 and 1953.

SENATE COMMITTEES	83rd Congress					82nd Congress
	NEW MONEY			CARRYOVER FUNDS	GRAND TOTAL	
	1st SESSION	2nd SESSION	TOTAL			
Standing						
Agriculture and Forestry	\$ 25,000	\$ 12,000	\$ 37,000	---	\$ 37,000	\$ 60,000
Appropriations	400,000	400,000	800,000	---	800,000	500,000
Armed Services	177,000	160,000	337,000	78,202	415,202	410,000
Banking and Currency	110,000	324,000	434,000	29,199	463,199	128,000
District of Columbia	45,000	---	45,000	---	45,000	96,200
Finance	10,000	---	10,000	---	10,000	10,000
Foreign Relations	119,000	80,000	199,000	47,359	246,359	90,000
Government Operations	199,000	207,273	406,273	30,640	436,913	233,000
Interior and Insular Affairs	67,500	56,500	124,000	13,026	137,026	35,000
Interstate and Foreign Commerce	125,000	125,000	250,000	14,865	264,865	83,000
Judiciary	366,000	477,000	843,000	155,367	998,367	637,800
Labor and Public Welfare	10,000	130,150	140,150	33,862	174,012	284,870
Post Office and Civil Service	110,000	---	110,000	23,769	133,769	268,000
Public Works	35,000	---	35,000	---	35,000	10,000
Rules and Administration	122,500	50,000	172,500	105,985	278,485	195,000
Special and Select						
Crime	---	---	---	---	---	50,000
Small Business	42,000	---	42,000	36,147	78,147	155,000
McCarthy Censure	---	30,000	30,000	---	30,000	---
SENATE TOTALS	1,963,000	2,051,923	4,014,923	568,421	4,583,344	3,245,870
HOUSE COMMITTEES						
Standing						
Agriculture	50,000	---	50,000	---	50,000	50,000
Appropriations	450,000	450,000	900,000	---	900,000	725,000
Armed Services	150,000	---	150,000	---	150,000	150,000
Banking and Currency	---	---	---	---	---	70,000
District of Columbia	2,000	---	2,000	---	2,000	2,000
Education and Labor	50,000	75,000	125,000	---	125,000	30,000
Foreign Affairs	75,000	---	75,000	---	75,000	75,000
Government Operations	355,050	230,000	585,050	---	585,050	360,000
Interior and Insular Affairs	50,000	---	50,000	---	50,000	100,000
Interstate and Foreign Commerce	60,000	---	60,000	---	60,000	80,000
Judiciary	110,000	25,000	135,000	---	135,000	308,000
Merchant Marine and Fisheries	50,000	---	50,000	---	50,000	---
Post Office and Civil Service	50,000	---	50,000	---	50,000	---
Public Works	30,000	---	30,000	---	30,000	95,000
Rules	---	2,500	2,500	---	2,500	---
Un-American Activities	300,000	275,000	575,000	---	575,000	500,000
Veterans' Affairs	50,000	---	50,000	---	50,000	---
Ways and Means	200,000	---	200,000	---	200,000	250,000
Special and Select						
Small Business	135,000	25,000	160,000	---	160,000	260,000
Foundations	50,000	65,000	115,000	---	115,000	75,000
Communist Aggression	30,000	150,000	180,000	---	180,000	---
Campaign Expenditures	---	25,000	25,000	---	25,000	30,000
Chemicals in Food	---	---	---	---	---	75,000
Katyn Forest Massacre	---	---	---	---	---	85,000
Pornographic Materials	---	---	---	---	---	25,000
Veterans' Education and Training	---	---	---	---	---	75,000
Military Dependents' Benefits	---	20,000	20,000	---	20,000	---
HOUSE TOTALS	2,247,050	1,342,500	3,589,550	---	3,589,550	3,420,000
GRAND TOTALS	4,210,050	3,394,423	7,604,473	568,421	8,172,894	6,665,870



## Fact Sheet

# 117 Probes Undertaken Since Aug. 3, 1953

The 83rd Congress had undertaken 215 investigations as of Sept. 22. Of this number, 117 were conducted since adjournment Aug. 3, 1953, of the first session of the 83rd Congress.

The following list includes investigations undertaken since Aug. 3, 1953. Each inquiry is listed by subject under the committee and subcommittee which conducted it. The list tells when committee hearings were started and concluded, or if they are continuing. Also listed are official committee reports and a recent CQ Weekly Report page reference, if available.

Only investigations in which committee hearings were held are listed. Staff studies which did not reach the hearings stage are omitted. There are many of this type. The Senate Armed Services Committee, for example, has said that "nearly 1,000 investigations (were) actually undertaken" by its Preparedness Subcommittee staff.

The number of hearings held during an investigation does not necessarily indicate the scope of the inquiry. A one-day hearing may have been the result of weeks or months of preliminary staff work.

## SENATE

### AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE

Chairman: George D. Aiken (R Vt.)

Grazing policies and range improvements in the national forests. Started 9/11/53. Concluded 9/17/53.

Price spreads (executive hearings). Started 2/4/54. Concluded 5/10/54.

Coffee: inclusion as commodity subject to regulation in Commodity Exchange Act. One-day hearing 2/1/54. S Rept. 929. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 161.)

Emergency assistance to drought areas. One-day hearing 3/23/54.

### ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE

Chairman: Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.)

Army tank contracts with General Motors Corp. Started 1/29/54. Concluded 3/11/54. S Doc. 152. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 327.)

Progress in implementing Defense Department directives on armed services security cases. One-day hearing 7/15/54. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 922.)

#### Preparedness Subcommittee No. 3

Chairman: Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.)

Fiscal methods in the Defense Department. Started 11/2/53. Concluded 11/4/53. Report filed 1/16/54.

Non-payment of fuel bills owed the Air Force by commercial air carriers under military contracts. One-day hearing 3/29/54. S Doc. 152. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 430.)

#### Preparedness Subcommittee No. 6

Chairman: James H. Duff (R Pa.)

Essentiality of the American watch and clock industry to national defense. Started 6/30/54. Concluded 7/2/54. Report filed 7/24/54. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 993.)

### BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE

Chairman: Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.)

Operations of the Export-Import Bank and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Started 1/25/54 (following a tour of Latin American countries by committee members in October - December, 1953). Continuing. S Rept. 1082. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 165.)

Federal Housing Administration: alleged irregularities and abuses in government-backed housing programs. Started 4/19/54. Continuing. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1142.)

### Special Subcommittee on Coffee Prices

Chairman: J. Glenn Beall (R Md.)

Coffee prices. Started 2/8/54. Concluded 4/6/54. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 457.)

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COMMITTEE

Chairman: Francis Case (R S.D.)

Public transportation problems in the District of Columbia. Started 12/1/53. Concluded 2/19/54. S Rept. 1274. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 587.)

### FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, Special Subcommittee

Chairman: Alexander Wiley (R Wis.)

Review of the United Nations Charter. Started 1/18/54. Continuing. S Doc. 87. Staff Study No. 4 issued 9/15/54. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 259.)

### GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE

Chairman: Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.)

#### Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

Chairman: Joseph R. McCarthy

Alleged Communist infiltration of the Army. Started 8/31/53. Concluded 3/10/54. S Rept. 881. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 327.)

Alleged Communist infiltration of the United Nations. Started 9/10/53. Concluded 9/18/53. S Rept. 881.

Possible subversion in the Government Printing Office. Started 8/17/53. Concluded 11/19/53. S Rept. 881.

Possible espionage at Fort Monmouth, N.J., Army Signal Corps Radar Center. Started 10/12/53. Concluded 3/11/54. S Rept. 881. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 165.)

Transfer of U.S. occupation currency plates to Russia during World War II (Conducted by a task force of the Subcommittee, Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) chairman.) Started 10/19/53. Concluded 10/21/53. S Rept. 837.

Atrocities against American war prisoners by Communist forces in Korea. (Conducted by a task force of the Subcommittee, Sen. Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) chairman.) Started 12/2/53. Concluded 12/4/53. S Rept. 848.

Alleged Communist infiltration of defense plants. Started 11/12/53. Continuing. S Rept. 881. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1058.)

Alleged graft in government spending in Alaska. One-day executive hearing 1/13/54. S Rept. 881. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 62.)

#### Special Subcommittee on Investigations

Chairman: Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.)

Charges and countercharges of misconduct involving Sen. McCarthy, Secretary of the Army Robert T. Stevens and aides of both. Started 4/22/54. Concluded 6/17/54. S Rept. 2507. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1141.)

### INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Chairman: Guy Cordon (R Ore.)

Proposed revision of the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands. Hearings conducted by the late Sen. Hugh Butler (R Neb.) in November, 1953. Report filed 1954.

#### Subcommittee on Minerals and Fuels

Chairman: George W. Malone (R Nev.)

Strategic and critical materials; management of the national defense stockpile. Started 9/21/53. Continuing. S Rept. 1627. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 853.)

### INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE COMMITTEE

Chairman: John W. Bricker (R Ohio)

#### Subcommittee on Communications

Chairman: Charles E. Potter (R Mich.)

Status of ultra high frequency television. Started 5/19/54. Concluded 6/22/54. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 815.)



Subcommittee on Water Transportation

Chairman: John Marshall Butler (R Md.)

Distressed conditions of American shipyards. Started 5/19/54. Concluded 5/26/54.

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

Chairman: William Langer (R N.D.)

Reports of excessive rye imports from Canada. Started 9/23/53. Concluded 11/30/53.

Alleged fraudulent advertising by mail-order insurance firms. Started 12/1/53. Concluded 2/26/54.

Alleged FBI refusal to aid Colorado U.S. District Attorney in jury-tampering probe. One-day hearing 12/12/53.

Canadian barley imports: possible danger to farm price support program. One-day hearing 1/19/54.

Uniform Code of Military Justice: possible need for revision. One-day hearing 3/2/54.

Charitable and private welfare organizations using the U.S. mails or radio. One-day hearing 3/29/54.

Subcommittee on Trading with the Enemy

Chairman: Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.)

Possible influence of Harry Dexter White in the Office of Alien Property Custodian. Started 11/16/53. Concluded 11/17/53.

Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency

Chairman: Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.)

Juvenile delinquency and crime in the United States. Started 11/18/53. Continuing. S Rept. 1064. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 746.)

Subcommittee on Internal Security

Chairman: William E. Jenner (R Ind.)

Alleged Communist infiltration of labor unions. Started 11/9/53. Concluded 11/12/53.

Harry Dexter White: circumstances surrounding 1946 nomination to an International Monetary Fund Directorship following adverse FBI report. Started 11/12/53. Concluded 11/18/53.

Alleged interference in activities of World War II Navy board assigned to weed suspected subversives from Merchant Marine radio operators. One-day hearing 3/2/54. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 291.)

Alleged Communist activities in the South. Started 3/18/54. Concluded 3/20/54. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 392.)

Communist world tactics and strategy. Started 5/18/54. Continuing. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 922.)

Alleged Communist infiltration of armed forces orientation information program. Started 7/6/54. Continuing. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 889.)

Communism in the District of Columbia. One-day hearing 4/27/54.

Alleged political and State Department interference with U.S. military forces during Korean war. Started 8/24/54. Concluded 8/25/54. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1114.)

Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly Legislation

Chairman: William Langer (R N.D.)

Department of Interior's new power policy. Started 12/7/53. Concluded 5/15/54. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 292.)

Proposed "Dixon-Yates" contract with the Atomic Energy Commission to supply power to the TVA. Executive hearings 7/1/54 - 7/2/54. Future hearings may be held. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 887.)

POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE COMMITTEE

Chairman: Frank Carlson (R Kan.)

"Security risk" dismissals from Government employment. Started 3/2/54. Concluded 3/10/54. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 326.)

RULES AND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE

Chairman: William E. Jenner (R Ind.)

Subcommittee on Rules

Chairman: William E. Jenner

Proposals on rules of procedure for Senate investigating committees. Started 6/28/54. Continuing. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1088.)

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Chairman: Edward J. Thye (R Minn.)

Petroleum distribution problems in the Pacific Northwest. Started 11/7/53. Concluded 11/17/53. S Rept. 1092.

Lending program of the Small Business Administration. One-day hearing 5/13/54.

Subcommittee on Relations of Business with Government

Chairman: Edward J. Thye

Aluminum sweating operations: Government competition with private enterprise. One-day hearing 9/28/53. S Rept. 1092.

Subcommittee on Military Procurement

Chairman: Homer Ferguson (R Mich.)

Progress and problems of Government agencies in carrying out small business policies established by Congress. Started 3/17/54. Concluded 4/14/54. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 430.)

SELECT COMMITTEE TO STUDY CENSURE CHARGES

AGAINST SENATOR MCCARTHY

Chairman: Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah)

Five categories of censure charges filed against Senator Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), by Sens. Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.), J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), and Wayne Morse (I Ore.). Started 8/30/54. (Public hearings ended 9/13/54.) Continuing. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1143.)

HOUSE

AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE

Chairman: Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.)

Grass roots study of the Nation's agricultural problems. Started 8/4/53. Concluded 1/14/54. H Rept. 1927. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 31.)

Long range farm program: Administration recommendations. Started 3/10/54. Concluded 5/10/54. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 591.)

Coffee: proposals to place under Commodity Exchange Act regulation. Started 2/17/54. Concluded 2/23/54. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 259.)

ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE

Chairman: Dewey Short (R Mo.)

ROTC problems in military colleges. One-day hearing 1/18/54. Committee Print No. 52.

Subcommittee on Real Estate and Construction

Chairman: Paul Cunningham (R Iowa)

Military real estate procedures relating to appraisal, options, and insurance on Government leased structures. One-day hearing 3/18/54. Committee Print No. 75.

Subcommittee on Defense Activities

Chairman: William E. Hess (R Ohio)

Airstrip paving: relative merits of concrete and asphalt. Started 2/3/54. Concluded 2/8/54. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 163.)

Death of two officer candidates at Quantico following training hike. One-day hearing 2/1/54. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 163.)

Navy Department's award of destroyer contract to Bethlehem Ship Building Co., Quincy, Mass. Started 2/26/54. Concluded 3/29/54. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 362.)

Alleged "coddling" of professional athletes and entertainers in military service. Started 5/5/54. Concluded 5/7/54. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 622.)

Subcommittee No. 3

Chairman: Leroy Johnson (R Calif.)

Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard programs. Started 4/1/54. Concluded 4/5/54. Committee Print No. 73.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COMMITTEE

Chairman: Simpson (R Ill.)

Subcommittee on Crime Investigation

Chairman: Henry O. Talle (R Iowa)

Attack by Wash., D.C. teen-age hoodlums on Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.). One-day hearings 6/25/54. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 807.)

**EDUCATION AND LABOR COMMITTEE**  
Chairman: Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (R Pa.)

Special Subcommittee

Chairman: Wint Smith (R Kan.)

Administrative practices under the Labor-Management Relations Act. One-day hearing 9/15/53. Report issued 11/10/53.

Union welfare funds and alleged racketeering in the Detroit, Mich., area. Started 11/23/53. Concluded 11/27/53.

Special Subcommittee

Chairman: Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (R Pa.)

Union welfare and pension funds. Started 9/22/54 in Los Angeles. Continuing.

Special Subcommittee on Investigation of Federal Activities in Education

Chairman: Ralph W. Gwinn (R N.Y.)

Extent and cost of educational activities in the government agencies. Started 9/15/54. Continuing. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1188.)

**FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE**

Chairman: Robert B. Chipfield (R Ill.)

Review of U.S. Foreign Operations program. Started 4/5/54. Concluded 5/27/54. H Rept. 1925. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 592.)

**GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE**

Chairman: Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.)

Subcommittee on Military Operations

Chairman: R. Walter Riehlman (R N.Y.)

Army surplus disposal at Camp Drum, N.Y. One-day hearing 10/5/53. H Rept. 1196.

Machinery wiping rags purchased by the Navy. One-day hearing 11/13/53. H Rept. 1881.

Air Force development and procurement of airborne radio transceivers (Executive hearings). Started 7/8/54. Concluded 7/9/54. H Rept. 2573.

Federal catalog program in the Department of Defense. Started 1/14/54. Concluded 2/2/54. H Rept. 1216.

Organization and administration of military research and development programs (Executive hearings). Started 6/8/54. Concluded 6/24/54. H Rept. 2618.

Follow-up of action taken by armed services in connection with recommendations resulting from Subcommittee studies in military operations. One-day hearing 7/30/54.

Subcommittee On International Operations

Chairman: Charles B. Brownson (R Ind.)

Possible irregularities in 1951-52 tungsten purchases by U.S. officials and Thailand mining companies. Started 11/31/53. Concluded 12/2/53. U.S. foreign aid program: efficiency and economy of overseas operations and expenditures. Started 6/17/54. Concluded 6/23/54. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 814.)

Relief and rehabilitation in Korea. Started 10/8/53 (in Japan). Concluded 1/7/54 (in Washington, D.C.). H Rept. 2574. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 956.)

FOA role in purchase of \$400,000 worth of hook-worm pills for use in Indo China. One-day hearing 7/22/54.

Subcommittee on Public Accounts

Chairman: George H. Bender (R Ohio)

Agriculture Department reorganization; Soil Conservation Service changes. Started 12/3/53. Concluded 12/4/53.

Special Anti-Racketeering Subcommittee

Chairman: George H. Bender

Alleged racketeering practices in labor unions. Started 4/9/54. (by Public Accounts Subcommittee; Committee voted June 10 to turn probe over to a special subcommittee). Continuing. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1028.)

**INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS COMMITTEE**

Chairman: A. L. Miller (R Neb.)

Department of Interior's new power marketing policy. Started 12/29/53. Concluded 1/5/54. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 29.)

Subcommittee on Public Lands

Chairman: Wesley A. D'Ewart (R Mont.)

Marking and pricing of timber in national forests. Started 3/11/54. Concluded 3/12/54. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 359.)

Administration of the Migratory Bird Stamp Act: use of duck stamp funds. Started 6/28/54. Concluded 7/30/54.

**INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE COMMITTEE**

Chairman: Charles A. Wolverson (R N.J.)

The nation's health needs: progress in combatting major diseases; health insurance plans. Started 10/1/53. Concluded 2/3/54. H Rept. 1338. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 165.)

**MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES COMMITTEE**

Chairman: Alvin F. Weichel (R Ohio)

Subcommittee on the Panama Canal

Chairman: John J. Allen, Jr. (R Calif.)

Operations of the Panama Canal Co. and the Canal Zone government. Started 6/9/54. Concluded 7/7/54. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 890.)

Special Subcommittee

Chairman: John J. Allen, Jr. (R Calif.)

Operations of the Military Sea Transportation Service. Started 2/25/54. Concluded 7/15/54. H Rept. 2672. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 592.)

Special Subcommittee

Chairman: Horace Seely-Brown, Jr. (R Conn.)

S.S. Cornhusker Mariner: Maritime Administration decision to scrap. Started 2/23/54. Concluded 6/22/54. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 252.)

Subcommittee No. 7

Chairman: William K. Van Pelt (R Wis.)

Federal maritime training program. Started 2/23/54. Concluded 6/1/54. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 324.)

**POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE COMMITTEE**

Chairman: Edward H. Rees (R Kan.)

Federal salaries and classifications. Started 2/16/54. Concluded 4/13/54. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 430.)

Federal Employees Security Program: "security risk" separations. Started 3/4/54. Concluded 3/10/54. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 290.)

Subcommittee on Postal Operations

Chairman: Katharine St. George (R N.Y.)

Use of the mails for sending subversive propaganda material. One-day executive hearing 2/26/54.

Subcommittee on Manpower Utilization

Chairman: Robert J. Corbett (R Pa.)

Dual staffing of supervisory positions in the Military Departments. One-day hearing 6/4/54.

**RULES COMMITTEE**

Chairman: Leo E. Allen (R Ill.)

General rules for Congressional investigations. Started 2/18/54. Concluded 3/9/54. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 326.)

**UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE**

Chairman: Harold H. Velde (R Ill.)

Communist activities in the Philadelphia area. Started 11/16/53. Concluded 11/18/53. H Rept. 1192.

Communist efforts to influence American POW's. One-day hearing 10/22/54.

Communist infiltration of the Navy during World War II. Hearings during October, 1953.

Communist infiltration in the west coast area. Started 12/1/53. Concluded 6/19/54. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 817.)

Communist publications other than newspapers. Started 7/8/54. Continuing. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 922.)

Communist infiltration and "colonization" of the automobile industry. Started 5/3/54. Concluded 5/14/54. Report issued 9/3/54. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1166.)

#### Special Subcommittee

Chairman: Gordon H. Scherer (R Ohio)  
Alleged subversion in the Dayton-Yellow Springs, Ohio area.  
Started 9/13/54. Continuing.

#### VETERANS AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Chairman: Edith Nourse Rogers (R Mass.)

Fund-raising activities of the Disabled American Veterans.  
Started 1/20/54. Concluded 2/3/54. Report issued 6/3/54.  
(CQ Weekly Report, p. 713.)

#### Subcommittee on Hospitals

Chairman: Bernard W. Kearney (R N.Y.)  
Disposition of excess VA hospital sites. Started 3/15/54. Concluded 3/19/54. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 391.)

#### WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

Chairman: Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.)

#### Subcommittee on Social Security

Chairman: Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.)  
Proposed changes in Social Security laws. Started 11/12/53. Concluded 11/27/53.

#### Subcommittee on the Administration of Internal Revenue Laws

Chairman: Robert W. Kean (R N.J.)  
Progress made by Internal Revenue Service in combatting tax evasion. Started 7/29/54. Concluded 7/30/54. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 995.)

#### SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Chairman: William S. Hill (R Colo.)

Small Business Administration field operations. Started 10/1/53. Concluded 2/11/54. H Rept. 1610.  
Progress report on the Small Business Administration. One-day hearing 5/20/54. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 649.)  
Operation and reorganization of the Federal Trade Commission. One-day hearing 7/14/54.

#### SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE TAX-EXEMPT FOUNDATIONS

Chairman: B. Carroll Reece (R Tenn.)

Educational and philanthropic foundations which are tax-exempt. Started 5/10/54. Committee voted 7/2/54 to discontinue further public hearings. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1027.)

#### SELECT COMMITTEE ON COMMUNIST AGGRESSION

Chairman: Charles J. Kersten (R Wis.)

Seizure and "incorporation" of the Baltic and other countries by the Soviet Union. Started 12/1/53. Continuing. H Rept. 2650. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1142.)

### JOINT COMMITTEES

#### JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

Chairman: Rep. W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.)

AEC's refusal to admit Rep. Robert L. Condon (D Calif.) to secret briefing for atomic test in Nevada. Started 1/26/54. Concluded 1/28/54. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 132.)

Alleged "missing documents" at Hanford, Wash., atomic plant. One-day hearing 3/15/54. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 359.)  
Report on policies of the Sandia Corp., contractor at AEC facility, Albuquerque, N.M. One-day hearing 3/15/54. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 359.)

Alleged errors in determining danger area of hydrogen bomb blast in Pacific. One-day hearing 3/19/54. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 392.)

#### Subcommittee on Research and Development

Chairman: Rep. Carl Hinshaw (R Calif.)  
Contributions made to the field of medicine by atomic energy. Started 6/2/54. Concluded 6/5/54.

#### JOINT COMMITTEE ON DEFENSE PRODUCTION

Chairman: Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.)

Loans granted to U.S. Tin Corp. under Defense Production Act for development of Alaskan mineral deposits. Started 7/7/54. Concluded 7/29/54. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 921.)

#### JOINT COMMITTEE ON REDUCTION OF NONESSENTIAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

Chairman: Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D Va.)

Charges of "windfall" profits to builders under FHA insured mortgages. One-day hearing 4/20/54. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 575.)

#### JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE ECONOMIC REPORT

Chairman: Rep. Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.)

#### Subcommittee on Economic Statistics

Chairman: Henry O. Talle (R Iowa)

Government statistical sources and needs. Started 7/12/54. Concluded 7/13/54. H Rept. 2628. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1057.)

### PROBE RESOLUTIONS

Thirty-nine resolutions authorizing spending for investigations or studies by House and Senate committees were approved during the second session of the 83rd Congress. The 39 resolutions authorized a total of \$2,544,423.

The number of resolutions does not indicate the number of investigations actually undertaken. A resolution may grant money for investigations of "matters coming within the jurisdiction" of a committee, without pinpointing the specific subject. Thus one broadly worded resolution may provide the money to launch many separate inquiries.

On the other hand, some resolutions grant money for study of a particular problem. For example, eight resolutions authorizing spending by the Senate Judiciary Committee were approved during the second session of the 83rd Congress. Of this eight, five granted funds for probes of internal security, national penitentiaries, refugee problems, juvenile delinquency, and the administration of the Trading With the Enemy Act. The other three did not pin-point the subjects to be studied.

No resolutions are listed for Appropriations Committees in either chamber, since they are granted money by legislative appropriation bills. Other standing committees not receiving money by special resolution during the second session either conducted no investigations or operated on funds carried over from the first session.

The list of resolutions agreed to during the second session follows:

### SENATE

#### AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE

S Res 304 -- Authorizing \$12,000 for general investigations relating to agriculture. Agreed to Aug. 11, 1954.

#### ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE

S Res 185 -- Authorizing \$150,000 for general investigations of matters within committee's jurisdiction. Agreed to Jan. 26, 1954. --

S Res 255 -- Authorizing additional \$10,000 for general purposes. Agreed to June 11, 1954.

#### BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE

- S Res 182 -- Authorizing additional \$16,000 for investigations of economic stabilization and mobilization, banking policies, construction of housing and community facilities, federal loan policies and securities and exchange regulation. Agreed to Jan. 26, 1954.
- S Res 183 -- Authorizing additional \$83,000 for study of the operations of the Export-Import Bank and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Agreed to Jan. 26, 1954.
- S Res 229 -- Authorizing \$150,000 for housing investigations. Agreed to April 23, 1954.
- S Res 289 -- Authorizing additional \$75,000 for housing investigations. Agreed to Aug. 11, 1954.

#### FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE

- S Res 193 -- Authorizing additional \$40,000 for study of proposals to modify existing international peace and security organizations. Agreed to Jan. 26, 1954.
- S Res 214 -- Authorizing \$40,000 for subcommittee study of technical assistance programs. Agreed to July 6, 1954.

#### GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE

- S Res 189 -- Authorizing additional \$207,273 for general investigations. Agreed to Feb. 2, 1954.

#### INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

- S Res 171 -- Authorizing additional \$12,500 for investigation of critical raw materials. Agreed to Jan. 26, 1954.
- S Res 196 -- Authorizing additional \$10,000 for general purposes. Agreed to Feb. 24, 1954.
- S Res 271 -- Authorizing additional \$34,000 for investigation of critical raw materials. Agreed to July 17, 1954.

#### INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE COMMITTEE

- S Res 173 -- Authorizing \$115,000 for investigation of all matters within committee's jurisdiction, especially communication, civil aeronautics, transportation, maritime matters and fisheries and wildlife. Agreed to Jan. 26, 1954.
- S Res 276 -- Authorizing additional \$10,000 for general purposes. Agreed to July 29, 1954.

#### JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

- S Res 172 -- Authorizing additional \$170,000 for internal security investigations. Agreed to Jan. 27, 1954.
- S Res 181 -- Authorizing \$87,000 for general investigations. Agreed to Jan. 26, 1954.
- S Res 187 -- Authorizing \$5,000 for studies of national penitentiaries. Agreed to Jan. 26, 1954.
- S Res 188 -- Authorizing additional \$10,000 for investigation of problems connected with emigration of refugees from Western European nations. Agreed to Jan. 26, 1954.
- S Res 190 -- Authorizing additional \$175,000 for investigation of juvenile delinquency in the United States. Agreed to Jan. 27, 1954.
- S Res 227 -- Authorizing additional \$10,000 for examination and review of the administration of the Trading With the Enemy Act. Agreed to April 28, 1954.
- S Res 252 -- Authorizing additional \$10,000 for general purposes. Agreed to May 27, 1954.
- S Res 305 -- Authorizing additional \$10,000 for general purposes. Agreed to Aug. 11, 1954.

#### LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE COMMITTEE

- S Res 225 -- Authorizing \$75,000 for investigation of employee welfare and pension funds. Agreed to April 28, 1954.
- S Res 251 -- Authorizing additional \$5,000 for general purposes. Agreed to June 11, 1954.

- S Res 270 -- Authorizing additional \$50,150 for investigation of employee welfare and pension funds. Agreed to July 17, 1954.

#### RULES AND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE

- S Res 234 -- Authorizing \$50,000 for investigation of matters relating to elections. Agreed to May 20, 1954.

#### SELECT COMMITTEE ON McCARTHY CENSURE RESOLUTION

- S Res 313 -- Authorizing \$30,000 for necessary expenses of the committee. Agreed to Aug. 11, 1954.

### HOUSE

#### EDUCATION AND LABOR COMMITTEE

- H Res 543 -- Authorizing additional \$75,000 for investigation of matters within committee jurisdiction. Agreed to May 20, 1954.

#### GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE

- H Res 468 -- Authorizing a total of \$155,000 for subcommittee investigations, allotted as follows: Military Operations Subcommittee, \$51,000; Public Accounts Subcommittee \$52,000; International Operations Subcommittee, \$52,000; Agreed to March 29, 1954.
- H Res 542 -- Authorizing \$75,000 for investigations by Anti-Racketeering Subcommittee. Agreed to June 23, 1954.

#### JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

- H Res 622 -- Authorizing additional \$25,000 for investigation of matters within committee jurisdiction. Agreed to Aug. 5, 1954.

#### RULES COMMITTEE

- H Res 682 -- Authorizing \$2,500 for investigation of matters within committee jurisdiction. Agreed to Aug. 5, 1954.

#### UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

- H Res 400 -- Authorizing additional \$275,000 for investigation of matters within committee jurisdiction. Agreed to Feb. 25, 1954.

#### SPECIAL AND SELECT COMMITTEES

##### CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

- H Res 631 -- Authorizing \$25,000 for investigation of campaign expenditures of candidates for the House of Representatives. Agreed to Aug. 5, 1954.

##### COMMUNIST AGGRESSION

- H Res 467 -- Authorizing additional \$150,000 for investigation of seizure of Baltic nations and all other areas controlled by world communism. Agreed to April 8, 1954.

##### FOUNDATIONS

- H Res 433 -- Authorizing additional \$65,000 for investigation of tax-exempt foundations. Agreed to April 6, 1954.

##### MILITARY DEPENDENTS' BENEFITS

- H Res 701 -- Authorizing \$20,000 for investigation of benefits provided under federal law for surviving dependents of deceased members of the Armed Forces. Agreed to Aug. 10, 1954.

##### SMALL BUSINESS

- H Res 629 -- Authorizing additional \$25,000 for investigation of problems of small business. Agreed to Aug. 5, 1954.





## pressures on congress

### IN THIS SECTION...

### PAGE

Trade Fight Brewing .....	1205
What is GATT? .....	1207
Lobbyist Registrations .....	1208
AFL Convention. ....	1208
Pressure Points .....	1208

### TRADE FIGHT BREWING

Advocates of both freer and tighter trade policies are drawing battle lines for a Congressional showdown in 1955 over reciprocal trade.

Pressure groups seeking a liberalized trade policy say Congress should approve a program "geared to America's world position." High-tariff lobbies contend foreign imports may harm certain U.S. industries.

Both sides anticipate that the 84th Congress will consider an extension of the present reciprocal trade program as well as the administrative machinery to carry it out. Thus opposing lobbies are planning campaigns to:

Make trade a top issue in the November elections  
Mobilize public opinion for or against reciprocal trade in preparation for next year's expected legislative battle.

#### LOBBY LINEUP

The Eisenhower Administration is pledged to continue its fight for a liberalized trade program on a long-range basis.

Groups supporting this position include such national organizations as the Committee for a National Trade Policy, Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations, International Chamber of Commerce, American Farm Bureau Federation, the motor industry, certain large banks, and most foreign trade interests.

In the opposition line-up are the American Tariff League, the Nation-wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy, National Milk Producers Federation, Tuna Research Foundation, Bicycle Institute of America, California Grape and Tree Fruit League, Industrial Fasteners Institute. Other interests, representing industries producing such articles as bicycles, pottery, underwear, lace, wine and dairy products, say they will continue to oppose reciprocal trade.

#### TROUT BILL CONFLICT

The most recent conflict between the opposing groups reached the floor of Congress late in the last session in the form of the so-called alien trout bill. This measure would have required imported trout to be labeled as such (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1079). The measure was passed by Congress, but President Eisenhower vetoed it.

Protectionist interests contend cheap imported goods may cut into markets tapped by certain domestic industries. Freer trade advocates argue that import policies should be considered on a national rather than "special-interest" basis. Protectionists also contend--and freer trade advocates deny--that present U.S. trade policy "circumvents" Congress and leads to "executive dictatorship."

Led by the American Tariff League and the Nation-wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy, protectionists apparently will seek abolition of the reciprocal trade program and immediate withdrawal of the U.S. from the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) (see box, p. 1207).

#### ONE SIDE MUST WIN

Spokesmen for both sides told Congressional Quarterly lawmakers cannot "indefinitely" compromise the issue with simple, one-year extensions of the Trade Agreements Act, as they did during the 83rd Congress. The Administration wants a three-year extension, but several high-tariff Republican leaders apparently would like to kill the law. Sooner or later, it is felt, one side or the other must win.

Both sides also feel that next session's anticipated debate on GATT--under which tariff reductions are made on a multilateral basis--will be of "crucial importance." A Congressional vote could decide whether the U.S. withdraws from the pact or whether it is strengthened.

A key man in the protectionist camp is O. R. Strackbein, head of the Nation-wide Committee. His forces kicked off their campaign Sept. 13 when the State Department began five days of public hearings to collect opinions on trade, prior to a 34-nation review of GATT in Geneva starting Nov. 8.

Protectionist groups appearing to present their case against GATT included the American Tariff League, the Vitrified China Association, the Wine Institute, the Bicycle Institute of America, and Underwear Institute.

#### UN-AMERICAN, UNAUTHORIZED

Officials of many of these organizations told the panel that GATT is "un-American...inimical to the security of our country...unauthorized...a potential danger...the illegitimate offspring of the State Department." They argued that competitive imports, as Strackbein put it, "have a direct bearing" on the outlook for plant expansion, agricultural plantings, earnings of manufacturing, and employment and wages.

At a Sept. 15 policy meeting, Strackbein called for "wholehearted support" of bills similar to those (HR 9159, 9185) introduced in the last session by Reps. Allan Oakley Hunter (R Calif.) and Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.), respectively. Both measures would reduce the President's authority and strengthen the power of the Tariff Commission in the trade field.



## CONGRESS' POWER "IMPAIRED"

Strackbein charged that Congressional power on trade had been "impaired," while many policy decisions had been transferred to an international body (GATT). Retention of remaining authority in the State Department, he said, had subordinated "considerations of domestic economy to the overriding considerations of diplomatic maneuvers and power politics."

Officials queried by CQ declared that "this constitutional question -- whether the President's authority under the whole reciprocal trade program should be limited will undoubtedly be a top issue next session."

According to some officials, the trade argument ties into issues involved in the Bricker Amendment fight to limit the President's treaty-making powers.

## FREER TRADE SIDE

Pro-reciprocal trade groups presented arguments for a strengthened GATT at the State Department hearings.

These interests, which outnumbered the anti-GATT witnesses 2-to-1, included such organizations as Chase National Bank, Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, Bank of America, and business, farm and labor groups. Some of their arguments:

**Labor:** "The removal of barriers to international trade could only benefit all nations by helping boost world production" (Boris Shishkin, AFL research director). "We have had GATT in effect for something more than six years and our sovereignty as a nation has not been threatened" (Stanley H. Ruttenberg, CIO director of education and research).

**Business:** "Cooperation among the free nations is essential to defeat (Communist) strategy and to change our international economic relations from a source of weakness to a source of positive strength" (Harry Hawkins, economic adviser, U.S. Council of International Chamber of Commerce).

**Farm:** "Solution of the international trade problem is of paramount importance to the security of the free world...the most effective solution to this problem is to rely upon positive steps to achieve an expanding and well-balanced trade among free nations." (Allan Kline, president, American Farm Bureau Federation).

## CONSTITUTIONAL GROUNDS

Charles P. Taft, president of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, told the State Department panel that the Constitutional issue raised by the protectionists "is plain nonsense." He added: "These general provisions (of the Trade Agreements Act) are in essentials far more for the protection of the greatest trading nation than for its damage."

Spokesmen for some of these groups emphasize that Congress provided Presidential authority to enter into trade agreements in Section 350 of the Tariff Act. They claim this authority also rests in part on Presidential responsibility under the Constitution for conduct of foreign affairs.

Administration officials say that foreign nations who are parties to GATT and the Trade Agreements Act cannot over-rule actions of Congress or of the President.

## CONGRESSIONAL ATTITUDE

Constitutional objections to the trade agreements program, CQ learned, are not new. In reporting favorably on the Act in 1945, the House Ways and Means Committee said:

"Five times now, beginning in 1934, this Committee has given the most serious study to the so-called constitutional objections which have been raised by opponents of the program, and our conclusions remain the same: We consider it is clear, on the basis of precedent and authority, that (1) no constitutional or other legal considerations require Senate ratification of trade agreements; and (2) the Act involves no improper delegation of legislative power."

One spokesman told CQ that between now and November, Taft's group will concentrate on getting its views before candidates for Congress. The national office will contact candidates by mail, and local representatives will make personal contacts. Local meetings at which the trade issue can be discussed will be scheduled, the official said.

## OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Several national organizations cooperating with Taft's Committee are playing an active role in stirring up public interest in reciprocal trade.

For example, the League of Women Voters is distributing pamphlets, speeches, question-and-answer sheets and other material on the trade issue. A League "Guide for Community Action" is being used in hundreds of communities, officials said, to help civic leaders "organize (their) community resources to reach people who do not yet understand that our security and survival depend on working with other nations."

American Farm Bureau Federation state and local officials are planning grass-roots meetings to develop policy for submission to the next annual convention, CQ was told. Top officials of the National Grange are stressing the importance of foreign trade. The subject is also being discussed in Grange newsletters and magazines, spokesmen said.

Similar steps are being taken by the Friends Committee on National Legislation, National Committee for Import Development, and other organizations which feel, as one official put it, that "expansion of international trade on a mutually advantageous basis is of vital importance to the prosperity and security of the United States and the rest of the free world."

## LEGISLATIVE OUTLOOK

Groups on both sides of the tariff fence will apparently seek introduction of legislation incorporating their objectives immediately after Congress opens in January. Strackbein's forces say they will press for early action on legislation along the lines of the Hunter-Bailey bills.

### What Is GATT?

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) is the mechanism for putting tariff reductions and concessions on a multilateral basis. It was first negotiated among 23 nations at the first reciprocal trade conference, held in Geneva in 1947.

Subsequent agreements at Annecy, France, in 1949 and Torquay, England, in 1951, enlarged GATT. It now includes 34 nations. Some nations, however, with which the U.S. has trade agreements have not joined GATT.

On Nov. 8, GATT's members will meet in Geneva to review the agreement, and discuss its organization and future. The position to be taken by the U.S. delegation will be based on State Department examination of opinions submitted on the pact by various private organizations during private hearings conducted Sept. 13-17. Most of these groups have agreed that GATT, together with any revisions made at Geneva, should be submitted to the new Congress for approval.

Specifically, these measures would empower the Tariff Commission to adjust the tariff up or down and to remove or establish import quotas. Action of the Commission would be final unless disapproved by one or both houses of Congress within 60 days.

Critics say these measures contain such a loose criterion for determining injury to domestic industry that almost any economic change could be used as argument for hiking tariff rates. Adoption of the bills, critics say, would mean that trade policy would be considered on the basis of "special interest" rather than national requirements.

The bills' backers claim passage of the bills would "return to Congress its constitutional responsibility to impose duties and regulate foreign commerce."

Other possible legislative objectives of protectionists next session: Ending of the Trade Agreements Act, retention of the so-called "Buy American" Act, and rejection of any effort to simplify customs procedure which "could be used as a means of further reducing tariffs by indirection."

### NEW TRY FOR KEAN BILL?

Whether freer trade interests will again support the bill (HR 8860) introduced last session by Rep. Robert W. Kean (R N.J.) remains to be seen. This measure would authorize the President to cut tariffs five per cent a year for three years.

Kean, fourth in seniority on the House Ways and Means Committee, predicted Sept. 9 his bill will be re-introduced and passed next session. He said that long hearings will probably be held on the subject of reciprocal trade. The last Congressional hearings on the subject were in 1953.

Protectionist critics of the Kean bill charge it would continue "executive domination" of trade policy, and prevent industry and agriculture from getting relief "through methods prescribed by existing statutes."

The bill's supporters have declared that a three-year reciprocal trade extension is necessary if the U.S. is to keep economically strong friends throughout the world.

### PATRICK HENRY CONGRESS

A new organization, The Patrick Henry Congress, is sending out more than 300,000 pamphlets entitled, "Attack Soviet Russia Now." According to the pamphlet, the Patrick Henry Congress believes: "In order to maintain our freedom our government has to form its own GET TOUGH policy in regard to combating Communism and stop Red expansion; that policy is all-out war on Soviet Russia BEFORE the Reds attack us."

Distribution of the pamphlet is part of the group's first public drive for membership. The group describes itself as a "patriotic organization composed of American men and women of all creeds, dedicated to destroy International Communism by striking at the heart of COMMUNISTIC SOVIET RUSSIA."

Carl-Magnus Armfelt, director and founder of the group, told Congressional Quarterly that "if necessary" the atom and hydrogen bombs should be used to attack Russia. Armfelt said he believes "the Kremlin plans to conquer and enslave the United States and will be ready to do so within two years." Therefore, he concludes, it is up to the U.S. to lead the free world in arming "in preparation for an all-out attack on Soviet Russia."

### STATE GROUPS PLANNED

CQ was told the group plans to start "state congresses" in areas where 300-400 members are located. According to Armfelt, the Washington unit would help such groups organize by sending out "foreign policy experts." Each "state congress," he said, will elect its own board of directors which will meet as often as necessary to carry out policy. Any lobbying that might be done, said Armfelt, would be accomplished on the initiative of the state units.

The national office also plans to expand its speakers bureau. At present, speakers include Salem Bader, author of "Brothers Under the Skin;" Paul Crouch, a former Communist and Justice Department informant; his wife, Silvia, and Armfelt himself, who said he has made speeches in Honolulu, Texas and Virginia.

### ARMFELT'S AIMS

Armfelt wants to have a "national congress" as soon as possible. He told CQ that if the state congresses agree, it will be held in Washington with two delegates from each unit.

Armfelt, who says he was born in New York City in 1918 of Scandinavian parents, says he is a member of the "oldest anti-Communist organization in the world." This organization, Armfelt, said, "went into action around 1915." He said the group's name and membership is secret and that no one knows how large it is.

Armfelt said he was in the U.S. Army Air Forces in Hawaii in 1937-39. In 1941, while in Hawaii as a civilian, he was arrested by the military government after Pearl Harbor and imprisoned for 20 months.

## LOBBYIST REGISTRATIONS

### Individuals

Registrant. WARREN GRIFFITHS, 104 C St. N.E., Washington 2, D. C. Filed 9/20/54.

Employer. Friends Committee on National Legislation, 104 C St. N.E., Washington 2, D.C.

Legislative Interest. The development of United Nations as a means of overcoming world disorder by the establishment of international law; and protection of recognized civil liberties.

Compensation. None listed.

Registrant. J. CLARKE MATTIMORE, 1740 Broadway, New York, N.Y. Filed 9/20/54.

Employer. Independent Advisory Committee to the Trucking Industry, Inc., 1000 Vermont Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Legislative Interest. All legislation related to progress and development of a national transportation system.

Compensation. None listed.

Registrant. C. R. WALLACE, 203 8th St. N.E., Washington, D.C. Filed 9/16/54.

Employer. POSSE (Protect Our Social Security Equity), 625 Realty Building, 1424 K St. N.W., Washington 5, D.C.

Legislative Interest. Social Security and Old Age and Survivor's Insurance.

Compensation. None listed.

### Law And Public Relations

Registrant. RIEGLEMAN, STRASSER AND SPIEGELBERG, 810 18th St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 9/15/54.

Employer. Pueblo of Laguna, Laguna N.M.

Legislative Interest. All legislation of concern to Indians as such and the Pueblo of Laguna in particular.

Expenses. Indeterminate.

Compensation. An indeterminate fraction of retainer fee of \$75 per month.

Registrant. RIEGLEMAN, STRASSER AND SPIEGELBERG, 810 18th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 9/15/54.

Employer. The Oglala Sioux Tribe of the Pine Ridge Reservation, Pine Ridge, S.D.

Legislative Interest. All legislation of concern to Indians as such and the Oglala Sioux Tribe in particular.

Expenses. Indeterminate.

Compensation. An indeterminate fraction of retainer fee of \$150 per month.

Registrant. RIEGLEMAN, STRASSER AND SPIEGELBERG, 810 18th St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 9/15/54.

Employer. Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska, Winnebago, Neb.

Legislative Interest. All legislation of concern to Indians as such and the Winnebago Tribe in particular.

Expenses. Indeterminate.

Compensation. An indeterminate fraction of retainer fee of \$300 per year.

Registrant. RIEGLEMAN, STRASSER AND SPIEGELBERG, 810 18th St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 9/15/54.

Employer. Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho, Lapwai, Idaho.

Legislative Interest. All legislation of concern to Indians as such and the Nez Perce Tribe in particular.

Expenses. Indeterminate.

Compensation. An indeterminate fraction of retainer fee of \$150 per month.

### AFL CONVENTION

The American Federation of Labor opened its 73rd convention Sept. 20 in Los Angeles. The convention was scheduled to end Sept. 28. Highlights of this week's activities included:

A report from the Executive Council, which conceded there is "little likelihood of having a clear, pro-labor majority in the Senate after this year's election." But the group was hopeful of some labor gains in the House where all members face the voters.

A keynote speech by President George Meany, who accused Congress and the Administration of "doing nothing" about unemployment. He said the official jobless count now is nearly 3,400,000, but there are two million more "underemployed," or working less than a full work week.

A speech by Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, who accused the AFL of unfair political opposition to the Eisenhower Administration. Mitchell told the convention that the AFL would make more progress in achieving its aims if it were not so critical of the GOP.

An address by Harold E. Stassen, Foreign Operations Administrator, who told the convention that some countries have a tendency to hold wages low and seek consequent advantages through price cutting in foreign trade.

A speech by Omer Beck, president of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, who said Russia did not believe in "peaceful co-existence" with nations outside its orbit any more than Hitler did when he ruled Germany.

### PRESSURE POINTS

Trade. The State Department was told Sept. 16 the recent boost of tariffs on watch movements resulted in a 25 per cent slump in the watch business in the United States and a "Don't Buy American" campaign in Switzerland. S. Ralph Lazrus, president of the American Watch Association, told State Department officials conducting hearings on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) that "great damage" had been done to the "moral leadership of the United States" by the decision of the Tariff Commission and President Eisenhower in the watch case.

Labor. The CIO's official newspaper Sept. 18 called on President Eisenhower to fire Assistant Secretary of Commerce Lothair Teetor. In a speech delivered Sept. 10 to the Council of State Chambers of Commerce in Kansas City, Teetor said Congress should reduce taxes on high incomes, abolish the excess profits renegotiation act, and tighten up Taft-Hartley.



## THE FALL CAMPAIGN

Democrats meeting in Indianapolis Sept. 17-18, heard from Adlai E. Stevenson, Harry S. Truman, House Minority Leader Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) and Gov.-elect Edmund S. Muskie (D) of Maine. On Sept. 15, the presiding officers of the GOP 83rd Congress -- Vice President Richard M. Nixon and House Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) -- began a cross-country campaign tour. President Eisenhower left Denver Sept. 22 for a three-day speaking tour of Montana, Washington, Oregon and California. In Washington, Republican and Democratic national chairmen Leonard W. Hall and Stephen A. Mitchell Sept. 14 signed pledges to conduct a clean Congressional campaign at a ceremony sponsored by the Fair Campaign Practices Committee.

## REPUBLICAN TOURS

The principal themes of Republican speakers this fall appear to be "Trumanism" and Eisenhower. At Columbus Sept. 15, Nixon told the Ohio GOP State convention that Republicans face the "beginning of the end" if they fail to win control of the next Congress. "To be brutally frank," Nixon said, "a Democratic Senate and House would torpedo the Eisenhower Administration's magnificent work, now at its midmark."

At Wichita, Kan., Sept. 17, Nixon charged that "discredited Trumanism" had shown "hopeless inability to deal with the four-headed monster that was Korea, communism, corruption and controls." At a \$100-a-plate GOP dinner in St. Louis he declared that "the threat of communism within our walls is no longer pooh-poohed and brushed off." In Nevada, Mo., he contrasted the Eisenhower program with that of the Truman Administration, which he said would have led the nation "down the road toward socialism." In Chicago Sept. 18, Nixon declared: "Truman is trying to get out the same broken record he had in '48.... He won't get away with it now." Answering Stevenson's charge that the GOP Administration is responsible for "an alarming deterioration of our world position," Nixon contended in Minneapolis Sept. 19 that Stevenson had made no constructive suggestion of his own, and challenged him to make known his position on world issues.

In Omaha, Neb. Sept. 20, the Vice President taxed the Democrats with attempting to play off the farmer against the consumer. In East Lansing, Mich. Sept. 21, Nixon said: "Under the circumstances, we can only assume...that all a Democratic Congress offers is a return to the policies of the Truman Administration. Until Stevenson tells the American people how he differs from those policies, we shall have to continue to remind the people what those policies were."

Martin told Republicans in New Brunswick, N.J. Sept. 15 that a Democratic victory would mean that the Administration's program would be "sabotaged and ripped to shreds by a Congress hostile to President Eisenhower."

In Columbus, Ind. Sept. 16, he said a Democratic victory would produce a stalemate in Washington comparable to the last two years of the Hoover Administration. In St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 18, the Speaker said the Administration's farm program "embodied the highest level of price supports ever contained in a peace-time farm bill."

## DEMOCRATIC RALLY

Keynoting the Indianapolis rally, Stevenson told some 1,100 party leaders at a fund-raising dinner Sept. 18 that the Eisenhower Administration was responsible for 20 months of "drift, division and demoralization." This was viewed as a rejoinder to charges by some Republicans that the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations represented "20 years of treason." The 1952 Democratic standard-bearer accused the GOP of dividing America into "ugly, bitter factions in their reckless grasp for power."

Stevenson called Secretary of Agriculture Benson's repeal of his "total acreage allotment" plan to control farm surpluses an "application of the Nixon doctrine of expediency" (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1176). At the same time Stevenson called on fellow-Democrats to conduct a high-level campaign.

In a letter to the delegates, ex-President Truman charged that the 83rd Congress had been a "do-wrong, giveaway" Congress, and that President Eisenhower needed a Democratic Congress to "save him from the misdeeds of his own party." Truman's doctors have forbidden extended campaigning. He will speak only once, at a Kansas City party rally Oct. 16.

A campaign "workshop" for candidates and panel discussions concentrated on what will probably be principal campaign charges against the Eisenhower Administration: unemployment, "mistakes" in foreign policy, farm policy, and "favoritism toward big business."

## STATE ROUNDUP

**CONNECTICUT:** The State Superior Court has ruled against ex-Rep. John A. McGuire (D) of Wallingford, who petitioned that his name be placed on the ballot as the Democratic Third District candidate (Weekly Report, p. 1162).

**GEORGIA:** Charles A. Moye, Jr., Decatur attorney, has qualified as a GOP candidate in the Fifth District, where he will oppose Rep. James C. Davis (D Ga.).

**SOUTH CAROLINA:** Marcus A. Stone, Florence and Dillon (S.C.) lumberman, announced Sept. 17 as a second write-in candidate for the seat of the late Sen. Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.). Another write-in candidate is ex-Gov. J. Strom Thurmond (D). State Sen. Edgar A. Brown (D) is backed by the Democratic state executive committee for the seat now held by Sen. Charles E. Daniel (D S.C.), who was appointed to fill the remainder of Maybank's term.



## NEW YORK GOVERNORSHIP

The New York Governor's race will be between Sen. Irving M. Ives (R) and former Mutual Security Administrator Averell Harriman (D), who were chosen this week at party conventions. Domestic economic issues are expected to dominate the campaign. Ives, a middle-of-the-roader, has supported most of the Eisenhower program. Harriman, an exponent of liberal economic policies, adheres to New Deal-Fair Deal philosophy.

Ives, chosen by three-term Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (R) as his heir to the governorship and party leadership, was nominated at the GOP state convention opening Sept. 22 in Syracuse. Harriman won his nomination on the first ballot over Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (D N. Y.), thanks to Democratic party chieftains who swung their backing to him shortly after Dewey announced his retirement. Following his defeat at the New York City convention early Sept. 22, Roosevelt indicated he would support Harriman's candidacy. Harriman also is expected to carry Liberal party endorsement.

### THE ISSUES

Republicans point out Harriman never has been elected to public office; Democrats say Ives never has held an executive post. Ives contends methods used by New Dealers "would destroy our free economy." He says "the magnificent record of the Dewey Administration in Albany will be of paramount concern," while "the inspiring record of the Eisenhower Administration in Washington will be of almost equal significance."

Harriman has accused Republicans of "a callous disregard of the farmers and wage earners." He said Ives' "lack of concern for the families of the unemployed" was shown by his vote July 12 against an amendment to the federal unemployment compensation law which would have increased the amount and duration of unemployment payments.

Harriman also attacked Ives for backing flexible farm price supports. Ives voted for this program, but he also co-sponsored an amendment rejected by the Senate to peg supports of dairy products at 85 percent of parity instead of the 75 per cent set earlier.

Both Ives and Harriman have plumped for a federal fair employment practices act. The Republican Senator voted for the Taft-Hartley Labor Law after working to make its provisions more acceptable to labor. He now wants to see it amended; Harriman has come out for its repeal.

### THE CANDIDATES

Ives was born in Bainbridge, N.Y., in 1896. After attending Hamilton College and serving in France and Germany in World War I, he went into banking. From 1930 to 1946, he was a member and then speaker of the State Assembly. He served as chairman of the Treasury Commission Against Discrimination, and co-sponsored the state fair employment practices law. An Ives bill created and he headed for a time the state School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University. Ives defeated

## CQ Voting Scorecard

Voting statistics in percentages for Sen. Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) for the 80th through 83rd Congresses. For definitions and details, see CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 77-82 and 92-99.

	<u>Party Unity</u>	<u>Bipartisan Support</u>	<u>On the Record</u>	
1954	93%	86%	98%	
1953	76	91	70	
82nd	58	69	98	
81st	61	72	99	
80th	81	89	96	
<u>On Eisenhower Program</u>		1954	1953	82nd
Active Support		77	67	--
Active Opposition		18	4	--
<u>Party Voting</u>		82	52	--
<u>Voting Participation</u>		93	63	93

Herbert H. Lehman (D) for the Senate in 1946, and polled almost four million votes when he was re-elected in 1952. He was elected president of the 36th annual conference of the International Labor Organization in 1953.

In the Senate, Ives voted to give submerged oil lands to the states, and opposed the St. Lawrence Seaway bill and the Administration's housing bill, which he called "inadequate". He was a signer of the 1950 "Declaration of Conscience" against the methods of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) but Democrats charge he has not followed up his original attack.

Harriman, 62, is a millionaire ex-Republican who turned Democrat in 1928 and became a top-ranking administrator under Presidents Roosevelt and Truman. The son of a founder of the Union Pacific Railroad, Harriman, after attending Groton and Yale, became Union Pacific chairman of the board and has had extensive railroad, shipping and investment banking interests.

His top public jobs included U.S. Ambassador to Britain (1941-42), Ambassador to Russia (1943-46); Secretary of Commerce (1946-48); U.S. roving ambassador to Marshall Plan countries (1948-1951) and Mutual Security Administrator (1951-52).

Harriman was an unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1952, when Roosevelt Jr. served as his campaign manager. Harriman then said, and has since reiterated, that the Republican party has "obstructed every progressive movement of the past 20 years," while Democrats have sponsored programs to "increase the incomes of the average family" and low-income groups. It is impossible, he said, to "reduce taxes and still have security." He favors plugging loopholes in tax laws, revamping the nation's immigration program, passage of new labor legislation based on "a Fair Deal for both labor and employers," and an end to the "excesses of our investigating committees." He is a bitter critic of McCarthy.



## But Many Won't

# 100 MILLION OLD ENOUGH TO VOTE IN NOVEMBER

Nearly 100 million civilians will be old enough to vote by election time, according to the Bureau of the Census, but chances are only about 42 million will go to the polls.

The reason: Balloting usually drops in an off-year election. It's "normal" for off-year voting to run several million below the total for the preceding Presidential election. Voting this fall is expected to follow the pattern of 1950, the last midterm election, when only about 42 per cent of the eligible electorate cast ballots. (For details, see chart, p. 1212.)

In the '52 Presidential election, 57.6 million persons -- about 59 per cent of the eligible electorate -- voted in Congressional races. This fall, the civilian population of voting age will stand at 99,660,000 -- 2 million over the total in the fall of '52 -- but still the voting figures are expected to drop off substantially.

The largest number of voters in history turned out for the '52 election. That year, 61,552,000 persons, or about 62.7 per cent of the civilian voting population, cast ballots for Presidential electors.

Votes cast for Representatives in each of the last five Presidential elections ran about 2.5 million to 4 million behind totals for President. And in the off year, the vote for House Members fell off by several times that number.

## WESTERN STATES GROWING

A CQ analysis based on the Census Bureau's count of civilians of voting age also indicates the West is the fastest growing area in the United States. Western states showed an increase in voting population since 1950 of 1,279,000, for a 10.1 per cent gain.

Other regional gains didn't even come close: The Southern-Border region gained 3.2 per cent, the Middle West, 1.9 per cent and the Northeast, 1.8 per cent. The nation as a whole gained 3.3 per cent, with a 3,195,000 rise in civilian voting population since the last off-year election.

Percentage gains and losses in voting population can have considerable effect on a state's economy and politics, especially if the change is large. Percentage gains were highest in Nevada, Arizona and Florida over the last four years. Nevada's adult population went up 29.2 per cent (31,000 voters); Arizona's, 28.6 per cent (125,000 voters), and Florida's, 22.4 per cent (406,000 voters).

West Virginia, Iowa, South Dakota and New Hampshire suffered the greatest percentage losses since 1950. West Virginia's adult population dropped 4.5 per cent (-53,000 voters), Iowa's, 3.2 per cent (-54,000 voters), South Dakota's 2.4 per cent (-10,000 voters), and New Hampshire's 2.4 per cent (-8,000 voters.)

California accounted for most of the West's rise by adding 940,000 new voters, most in the nation. The percentage gain -- 13.3 -- indicates California probably will

be awarded the second largest delegation in Congress when redistricting comes up again after the 1960 census. California and Pennsylvania now send 30 Representatives each to Congress, but the latter gained only 0.4 per cent in voting population since the 1950 midterm election. New York, with 43 Representatives, has the largest delegation.

In redistricting after the 1950 census, California gained seven seats in the House, while Pennsylvania lost three and New York two.

Next to California, Florida gained the most civilian voters in the last four years: 406,000. Texas was third with 235,000, Michigan fourth with a gain of 223,000. In the last redistricting, Florida picked up two House seats, Texas and Michigan one.

## MUST MEET STATE TESTS

Even though nearly 100 million civilians will be old enough to vote come November, many won't be able to do so because they haven't satisfied state requirements as to citizenship, residence, registration or payment of poll taxes. The Census Bureau total includes the U.S. civilian population 21 years or older for all states, plus civilians between 18 and 21 in Georgia, which permits its citizens to vote at 18.

In addition, there are 2.5 million members of the armed forces of voting age, many of whom will cast absentee ballots. Also, about 2.5 million aliens, and residents of the District of Columbia and the territories are old enough to vote but have never been granted suffrage.

## HOW MANY VOTED

In the last 10 elections, the number who actually voted for U.S. Representatives went over 50 per cent of the eligible civilian electorate only three times -- in 1952, 1940, and 1936, all Presidential election years.

The table below shows civilian population of voting age at election time, 1934-48, and the vote for Representatives during those years. (For similar figures on the elections of 1950 and 1952 see chart, p. 1212.)

Election	Est. Civilian Pop. of Voting Age <sup>a</sup>	Vote Cast for United States Representatives	Per cent of Civil Pop. of voting age
1948	94,877,000	46,142,485	48.6
1946	92,018,000 <sup>b</sup>	34,398,450	37.4
1944	90,599,000	45,103,042	49.8
1942	82,851,000	28,074,365	33.9
1940	84,319,000	46,950,848	55.7
1938	82,225,000	36,235,629	44.1
1936	80,055,000	42,885,505	53.6
1934	77,898,000	32,532,700	41.8

<sup>a</sup>Population 21 years old and over in the 48 states and the District of Columbia, plus population 18 to 21 in Georgia since 1944.

<sup>b</sup>Total population including Armed Forces overseas. Civilian population was 81,024,000.

# Congressional Elections:

## How Many Could Vote...

### ESTIMATED CIVILIAN POPULATION OF VOTING AGE

## ...and How Many Did

### VOTE CAST FOR REPRESENTATIVES

State	Nov. '54	Nov. '52	Nov. '50	Increase or decrease,* 1950 to 1954		1952 Actual Vote	Per cent of '52 Potential	1950 Actual vote	Per cent of '50 Potential
The West	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Arizona	583,000	501,000	438,000	125,000	28.6	248,000	49.5	178,000	40.7
California	8,018,000	7,806,000	7,078,000	940,000	13.3	4,564,000	60.0	3,359,000	47.5
Colorado	865,000	860,000	833,000	32,000	3.8	607,000	70.6	443,000	53.2
Idaho	352,000	341,000	349,000	3,000	1.0	265,000	77.7	200,000	57.3
Montana	378,000	366,000	370,000	8,000	2.2	256,000	70.0	211,000	57.0
Nevada	135,000	120,000	105,000	31,000	29.2	81,000	67.8	60,000	57.3
New Mexico	396,000	381,000	368,000	28,000	7.7	234,000	61.5	173,000	47.0
Oregon	1,046,000	1,027,000	1,004,000	42,000	4.2	666,000	64.9	499,000	49.7
Utah	414,000	407,000	390,000	24,000	6.2	327,000	80.3	264,000	67.7
Washington	1,553,000	1,533,000	1,511,000	41,000	2.7	1,016,000	66.3	724,000	47.9
Wyoming	180,000	176,000	174,000	5,000	3.2	127,000	72.1	93,000	53.4
Regional Total	13,900,000	13,318,000	12,620,000	+1,279,000	+10.1	8,391,000	67.3	6,204,000	52.6
<b>Southern-Border</b>									
Alabama	1,747,000	1,727,000	1,742,000	5,000	0.3	343,000	19.9	152,000	8.7
Arkansas	1,090,000	1,061,000	1,113,000	-24,000	-2.1	362,000	34.1	296,000	26.6
Florida	2,217,000	1,982,000	1,811,000	406,000	22.4	739,000	37.3	253,000	14.0
Georgia	2,147,000	2,116,000	2,156,000	-9,000	-0.4	547,000	25.9	253,000	11.7
Kentucky	1,698,000	1,671,000	1,722,000	-24,000	-1.4	951,000	56.9	489,000	28.4
Louisiana	1,663,000	1,591,000	1,595,000	69,000	4.3	416,000	26.2	227,000	14.2
Mississippi	1,181,000	1,166,000	1,199,000	-18,000	-1.5	241,000	20.7	88,000	7.3
North Carolina	2,352,000	2,303,000	2,289,000	64,000	2.8	1,122,000	48.7	522,000	22.8
Oklahoma	1,368,000	1,341,000	1,370,000	-2,000	-0.1	633,000	68.6	608,000	44.4
South Carolina	1,156,000	1,130,000	1,140,000	17,000	1.5	284,000	25.1	50,000	4.4
Tennessee	1,989,000	1,941,000	1,977,000	12,000	0.6	700,000	36.1	263,000	13.3
Texas	4,905,000	4,797,000	4,669,000	235,000	5.0	1,719,000	35.8	360,000	7.7
Virginia	2,031,000	1,983,000	1,959,000	71,000	3.6	447,000	22.5	212,000	10.8
Regional Total	25,544,000	24,809,000	24,742,000	+802,000	+3.2	8,804,000	35.3	3,773,000	15.4
<b>Midwest</b>									
Illinois	6,023,000	5,974,000	5,943,000	30,000	1.3	4,352,000	72.8	3,510,000	59.1
Indiana	2,648,000	2,646,000	2,576,000	73,000	2.8	1,936,000	73.2	1,587,000	61.6
Iowa	1,648,000	1,650,000	1,702,000	-54,000	-3.2	1,143,000	69.3	820,000	48.2
Kansas	1,259,000	1,244,000	1,242,000	17,000	1.3	824,000	66.2	607,000	48.9
Michigan	4,360,000	4,229,000	4,137,000	223,000	5.4	2,772,000	65.5	1,805,000	43.6
Minnesota	1,917,000	1,896,000	1,913,000	3,000	0.2	1,388,000	73.2	1,016,000	53.2
Missouri	2,678,000	2,633,000	2,637,000	42,000	1.6	1,861,000	70.7	1,250,000	47.4
Ohio	5,469,000	5,380,000	5,288,000	191,000	3.4	3,382,000	62.9	2,767,000	52.3
Nebraska	857,000	857,000	858,000	-1,000	-0.1	566,000	66.0	436,000	50.8
North Dakota	367,000	354,000	367,000	-1,000	-0.2	231,000	65.2	181,000	49.3
South Dakota	390,000	393,000	400,000	-10,000	-2.4	287,000	73.1	248,000	62.0
Wisconsin	2,237,000	2,215,000	2,223,000	14,000	0.6	1,568,000	70.8	1,110,000	48.9
Regional Total	29,853,000	29,471,000	29,286,000	+587,000	+1.9	20,310,000	69.0	15,339,000	52.2
<b>Northeast</b>									
Connecticut	1,485,000	1,443,000	1,386,000	100,000	7.2	1,093,000	75.8	861,000	62.1
Delaware	231,000	226,000	213,000	18,000	8.5	170,000	75.3	129,000	60.6
Maine	569,000	554,000	574,000	-4,000	-0.8	234,000	42.3	238,000	41.5
Maryland	1,585,000	1,562,000	1,508,000	77,000	5.1	841,000	53.9	573,000	38.0
Massachusetts	3,289,000	3,212,000	3,184,000	105,000	3.3	2,289,000	71.3	1,947,000	61.1
New Hampshire	341,000	343,000	349,000	-8,000	-2.4	258,000	75.3	185,000	53.0
New Jersey	3,497,000	3,436,000	3,329,000	168,000	5.1	2,316,000	67.4	1,571,000	47.2
New York	10,470,000	10,395,000	10,352,000	118,000	1.1	6,910,000	66.5	5,052,000	48.8
Pennsylvania	7,017,000	6,937,000	6,989,000	28,000	0.4	4,508,000	65.0	3,512,000	50.2
Rhode Island	524,000	525,000	526,000	-2,000	-0.3	407,000	77.6	293,000	55.7
Vermont	237,000	229,000	237,000	(a)	(b)	153,000	66.9	89,000	37.5
West Virginia	1,118,000	1,124,000	1,171,000	-53,000	-4.5	875,000	77.8	663,000	56.6
Regional Total	30,363,000	29,986,000	29,818,000	+547,000	+1.8	20,054,000	67.9	15,113,000	51.0
<b>Complete Totals</b>									
for All States	99,660,000	97,584,000	96,466,000	+3,195,000	+3.3	57,559,000	59.2	40,429,000	42.3

\*Minus sign = decrease (a) Less than 1,000 (b) Less than 0.1

Source: Census Bureau

## Primary Analysis

### NEW FACES, COMEBACKS POSSIBLE IN 84th CONGRESS

How many new faces will appear in the 84th Congress? How many women will answer the first quorum call in January 1955? Will many ex-Congressmen make successful comebacks this fall?

The answers must wait for the count of ballots cast in the Nov. 2 election. But enough primary returns are in to give an idea of the cast of characters to be expected when the 84th Congress convenes.

In only one state, Rhode Island, is there any doubt about who is running. Republicans will settle that question when they hold their primary Sept. 29. Democrats held their primary Sept. 20 (see p. 1214).

Studies of primaries in 44 states and conventions in two others show where established candidates are running. (Maine held its election Sept. 13.) The analysis tells where new faces have appeared, how many of the new faces are feminine, and where ex-Congressmen are attempting comebacks.

#### 37 SENATE SEATS ON LINE

Thirty-seven Senate seats are waiting to be filled in November. Of this number, 32 are open because of expiration of a regular six-year term, and five are currently occupied by an incumbent appointed to fill the unexpired term of a member who died in office, or, in the case of former Sen. Richard M. Nixon, a member who became Vice-President. Eight Senators have died since the 83rd Congress convened, more than in any session since the 79th (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1100).

Senate contests are unevenly divided among the four major regions of the country, with more seats open in the South than elsewhere, but fewer races in doubt.

In seven of the 12 New England and Middle Atlantic states, Senatorships are up for renewal for a full term this year, and an additional seat is to be filled in New Hampshire because of the death in 1953 of Sen. Charles W. Tobey (R). Seven of the Midwestern states likewise have seats open in the course of normal rotation. Two other Senators must also be designated in the region because of the death in office of Sens. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) and Hugh Butler (R Neb.). In six of the 11 Western states, seats are due to be refilled for a full term. An additional election is scheduled in California to fill the seat held by Nixon.

All but one of the 13 Southern states must elect a Senator for a full term this year. In addition, a candidate must be chosen to complete the unexpired term of the late Sen. Clyde R. Hoey (D N.C.)

#### THREE APPOINTEES RUNNING

Temporary appointees have been filling four of the seats which come up for a full six-year term this year -- those held by the late Sens. Willis Smith (D N.C.), Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.), Dwight Griswold (R Neb.), and Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.) as well as the five seats for which special elections will be held. Of these nine appointive incumbents, four indicated at the time of their

appointment that they would not be candidates in November, while two were defeated in primaries. Three -- Sens. Thomas A. Burke (D Ohio), Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D N.C.) and Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) -- are running.

Among Senatorial candidates, four former Senators, all Democrats, are trying for a come-back: Alben W. Barkley (D) in Kentucky, George McGill (D) in Kansas, Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) in Wyoming and Glen H. Taylor (D) in Idaho. Three former Representatives are nominees for the Senate: Foster Furcolo (D) in Massachusetts, Clifford B. Case (R) in New Jersey, and John A. Carroll (D) in Colorado.

Among Representatives in the 83rd Congress, eight Republicans and four Democrats announced for the Senate. The eight Republicans and two Democrats won their primaries: Republicans Norris Cotton in New Hampshire, Herbert B. Warburton in Delaware, George H. Bender in Ohio, Thomas E. Martin in Iowa, Carl T. Curtis and Roman L. Hruska in Nebraska, Wesley A. D'Ewart in Montana, and William H. Harrison in Wyoming, and Democrats Charles R. Howell in New Jersey and Samuel W. Yorty in California.

#### MULTIPLE SENATE RACES

Three states will have multiple elections for the Senate this year. In New Hampshire, Republican Sen. Styles Bridges is running for the six-year term, with slight opposition; Rep. Norris Cotton having won a hard-fought primary for the Republican nomination for the unexpired term of the late Sen. Charles W. Tobey, is likewise conceded a November victory.

In North Carolina, former Governor W. Kerr Scott (D) won the primary for the six-year term, defeating the appointed incumbent, Alton Lennon. Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr., appointed to fill the seat of the late Sen. Clyde R. Hoey, has been nominated by the Democratic State Executive Committee for the short term. Scott has Republican opposition, but both Democrats are conceded election.

Nebraska voters, because of a state law which forbids any candidate to run for more than one office at any single election, may indicate three Senatorial choices in November. One contest is for what is known as the "short-short" term, the two months between the election and convening of the 84th Congress in January, with Republican Mrs. George Abel and Democrat William H. Meier as contenders. Other contests are for the unexpired four-year term of the late Sen. Hugh Butler, with Rep. Roman L. Hruska (R) and James F. Green (D) as contenders, and the full six-year term, with Rep. Carl T. Curtis (R) and former Gov. Keith Neville (D) as opponents.

#### REELECTION CAMPAIGNS

Population determines how many House seats are to be filled in each state. Accordingly, the 12 New England and Mid-Atlantic states, and the 12 states of the Midwest

have 129 House seats each. The South has 120. But the 11 sparsely-settled Western states have only 57 seats, and 30 of these belong to California. The other 10 Western states have from one to seven Representatives each.

If Representatives in the 83rd Congress have their way, few new faces can be expected in Washington in January. All but 25 of the 435 Representatives in the 83rd sought re-election. One GOP Representative is running for state office, three are retiring from public life, and eight successfully sought Senate nomination. Of the 13 retiring Democrats, one is a judge, another is seeking state office, one is a Federal Trade Commissioner, and six are leaving public life. All of the remaining four tried for Senatorial nomination, and two were successful. Among Representatives who sought re-election, five Democrats and one Republican were defeated in primaries.

#### COME BACK TRIES

Several former members of the House are trying for come-backs, among them three in Illinois, two each in Michigan, Ohio and Utah, and one each in Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.

Congress is assured of new faces in January from 31 House districts because the incumbent either is retiring, was defeated in the primary, or did not seek re-nomination in order to enter another race. Among members of the 83rd Congress who were defeated in the primary were the two senior Representatives in point of age, 80-year-old Robert Crosser (D Ohio), and 79-year-old Homer D. Angeli (R Ore.). In some of the 31 districts, former Congressmen are contenders; in most, however, neither major party candidate has previous Congressional connections. Texas will have the greatest turnover, with new faces from the 5th, 12th, 14th, 15th and 16th Districts. California, Georgia, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York and Ohio will have two, and 11 other states, one.

#### WOMEN CANDIDATES

Both the Republican and the Democratic National Committees, are making much of this year's record number of women candidates. Present feminine membership in Congress includes two Senators, 11 Representatives, and the Delegate from Hawaii.

Sen. Margaret Chase Smith's (R Maine) continued presence was confirmed by the election on Sept. 13; Sen. Eva K. Bowring (R Neb.) is not seeking re-election, but Mrs. George Abel (R) is running from that state for the "short-short" term from November until January.

All 11 feminine Representatives -- six Republicans, five Democrats -- are seeking re-election, and the Hawaiian Delegate, Mrs. Joseph R. Farrington (R) may be renominated Oct. 2. In addition, 14 new Democratic and four new Republican women candidates have reached the November finals in 16 states, among them is former Rep. Reva B. Bosone (D Utah).

Among minority party women candidates are seven Prohibition Party entries from as many districts in Massachusetts. Thelma Ingersoll is a Senate candidate on the Socialist-Labor Party ticket, also in Massachusetts.

In addition to the Senator and three Congressmen elected by the voters of Maine on Sept. 13, perhaps as many as one-quarter of the House and one-fifth of the Senate are already about as good as settled. In these races, the candidate nominated in the primary by the party dominant in the state or district has merely taken opposition or is unopposed.

#### FIGHTS IN VIRGINIA

Democratic slates have little or no opposition in most of the Southern states. There will be a few spirited contests, however, as for the three seats held by Republicans in the Sixth, Ninth and 10th Districts of Virginia.

But even in areas where the parties are more evenly divided than in the South, there are contests where the outcome is a foregone conclusion. In Massachusetts, three Democrats and one Republican are as good as elected, including veteran Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers (R) and House Democratic Leader John W. McCormack. In Illinois, four Republicans and one Democrat have virtually no worries, including Leo E. Allen (R), chairman of the powerful House Rules Committee. In California, Democrats Clair Engle and John F. Shelley won both party primaries under the state's system of cross-filing.

In the Senate, five Southern Senators are running without major party opposition: Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), John L. McClellan (D Ark.), Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D N.C.), Allen J. Ellender (D La.), and A. Willis Robertson (D Va.).

On present form, the 1954 elections seem likely to return a preponderance of current members. But with control of both House and Senate hanging on a handful of votes, the marginal changes of representation assume exceptional importance.

#### R. I. DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Sen. Theodore Francis Green (D), Gov. Dennis J. Roberts (D) and the state's two Congressional incumbents, Reps. Aime J. Forand (D) and John E. Fogarty (D) were renominated without opposition in the Rhode Island Democratic primary Sept. 20. The 86-year-old Green is seeking re-election to a fourth term. Rhode Island Republicans will hold their primary Sept. 29.

#### TEXAS CONVENTION

Texas Democrats Sept. 14 endorsed Gov. Allan Shivers' leadership by voting to give him a pro-Shivers state executive committee. The vote, taken at the Democratic state convention in Mineral Wells, was by a 3-to-1 margin. This puts Shivers in position to control the Texas delegation to the 1956 Democratic national convention (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1131).

#### NEW YORK NOMINATIONS

Reps. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (D) and Jacob K. Javits (R) will oppose each other in New York's attorney general race. They were nominated Sept. 22-23 at party conventions (see p. 1210). Roosevelt represents the solidly Democratic 20th District, while Javits in the 21st is the only GOP Congressman with Liberal Party endorsement. His district, counted "Safe GOP," now becomes "doubtful" (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1145).





## the executive branch

### EISENHOWER ON POWER

President Eisenhower said Sept. 23 he will "continue to recommend federal construction of...beneficial" power projects, but will oppose turning "local regions into federal satellites" through a policy of federal power "monopoly." He spoke at dedication ceremonies for the federal McNary Dam on the Washington-Oregon border, a project he called a "national responsibility."

The President advocated "public or regulated private power, freely chosen...by the citizens of the area, with the federal government drawn in as a cooperating partner where...necessary or desirable."

### EDUCATION CONFERENCES

President Eisenhower Sept. 22 asked governors of each state and territory to undertake studies of education problems, including shortages of teachers and schools, and the loss of trained manpower through illiteracy. Public Law 530, enacted in 1954, provides for a national conference on education to be preceded by conferences on the state and territorial level (CQ Weekly Report, p. 948).

### RECESS APPOINTMENTS

The President Sept. 20 named Carter L. Burgess of South Carolina to be Assistant Secretary of Defense in charge of manpower and personnel, and Albert Pratt of Massachusetts to be an Assistant Secretary of the Navy for personnel and reserve forces. Burgess succeeds John A. Hannah, who recently resigned. Pratt is filling a newly created position.

### AID TO KOREA

After a conference with President Eisenhower, Harold E. Stassen, head of the Foreign Operations Administration, announced Sept. 21 the President had approved a \$100 million increase in U.S. military and economic aid to South Korea. This brings to about \$700 million the total to be spent for Korean aid in fiscal 1955. Stassen said the increase would make it possible to start a new program to train South Korean jet pilots.

Stassen also said the President had approved a program under which about 10 million tons, or \$150 million worth, of American coal would be shipped to friendly nations in exchange for products that could be used by the FOA to aid underdeveloped areas. Stassen said FOA, at the President's direction, would try to buy the coal in areas where there is the most mining unemployment.

### PRICE-SUPPORT LOSSES

The Agriculture Department reported Sept. 16 that the federal government lost a record \$419,477,074 on its farm price-support program during fiscal 1954. The loss in fiscal 1953 was \$61,146,358, while the largest previous loss, about \$345 million, was incurred in fiscal 1951. At the end of fiscal 1954, \$6,005,511,000 was invested in supported commodities. The potential loss on that investment is \$1,037,010,000, the Department said.

### DIVERTED ACREAGE

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson denied Sept. 21 that his decision to relax production controls on diverted acreage resulted from political pressure (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1176).

### BUTTER SURPLUS

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson said Sept. 22 the federal government reduced its surplus stocks of butter in August, disposing of 24 million pounds while buying 17 million pounds.

### CLARK HILL POWER

Assistant Secretary of Interior Fred G. Aandahl disclosed Sept. 17 that Georgia's share of power from the Clark Hill Dam of the Savannah River project has been sold in South Carolina since June. Before June, Georgia's share had been purchased by the Georgia Power Company under temporary contracts. A permanent contract has been delayed by protests against sales to the company, a private utility (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 235, 309.)

### NATIONAL DEBT CLIMBING

The Treasury Sept. 20 announced it planned to borrow an additional \$4 billion on notes bearing 1-5/8 per cent interest with 31-month maturity period. The \$4 billion issue will bring the national debt to \$278.3 billion -- \$3.3 billion above the old legal debt limit, and \$2.7 billion below the temporary debt ceiling set by Congress in 1954 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1075).

### RFC LIQUIDATION

In his final report to the President and Congress as Administrator of the expiring Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Laurence B. Robbins said Sept. 19 the RFC had liquidated about \$307.6 million in loans, securities and other "assets," as of June 30. Robbins, who was sworn in Sept. 20 as an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, said the RFC still had \$283.8 million of its holdings to liquidate.

### JUDGESHIPS

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., told the Judicial Conference of the United States Sept. 22 that the Justice Department will urge the 84th Congress to create additional judgeships, raise judicial pay, provide public defenders, and give pensions to widows of federal judges.

### MILITARY RESERVES

Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson said Sept. 23 the Administration will draft a new military reserve bill for Congressional action in 1954. He said the alternative to a strong reserve would be the "dumb and expensive" maintenance of a big regular military force.



### POWER CONTRACT

The Securities and Exchange Commission announced Sept. 23 it had authorized Middle South Utilities, Inc., of the Dixon-Yates group, to issue and sell 475,000 additional shares of stock. SEC said Middle South had amended its application, which originally stated part of the proceeds would be used to finance construction of a steam plant to fulfill a Dixon-Yates contract with the Atomic Energy Commission. The steam plant would supply power to the Tennessee Valley Authority to replace TVA power supplied to AEC (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1177).

SEC said the amended stock-issue application provided that none of the proceeds would be used to finance the steam plant unless such use is authorized later. The American Public Power Association, the Memphis, Tenn., city commission, and others had protested the original plan and demanded hearings, but withdrew their demands in view of the amendment.

J.D. Stietenroth, relieved of his duties as secretary-treasurer of a Middle South subsidiary company Sept. 19, said Sept. 22 he had protested the stock-issue application. He said he had told SEC he "was under the domination of others in preparing and submitting" financial data on the subsidiary, the Mississippi Power & Light Company.

Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.) demanded Sept. 22 that the Joint Atomic Energy Committee undertake a "thoroughgoing examination" of the Dixon-Yates contract. Chairman W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.) said the Committee will hold public hearings on the contract within a week or 10 days after it receives an outline of the contract's final draft.

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) said Sept. 22 he had asked Chairman William Langer (R N.D.) of the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly Legislation to resume hearings on the Dixon-Yates contract (CQ Weekly Report, p. 887).

Gov. Frank G. Clement (D Tenn.) urged President Eisenhower Sept. 21 to suspend negotiation of the contract pending investigation of what Clements called "serious accusations" against two of Middle South's companies.

### SEGREGATION ARGUMENTS

The Supreme Court will hear arguments Dec. 6 on implementation of its decision banning segregation in public schools, a Court official announced Sept. 22 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 637).

### CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

#### KEFAUVER ON FOREIGN POLICY

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) Sept. 23 told a Democratic rally in San Francisco election of "a firmly Democratic Senate would send a thrill of encouragement to believers in peace around the world."

Returning Sept. 21 from a visit to Europe, he urged the U.S. to undertake a "dramatic manifestation of our peaceful motives," perhaps in the form of construction of atomic plants to supply cheap power in Asia and other "backward" areas.

Kefauver, Sept. 22 said U.S. foreign relations have "deteriorated greatly" during the Eisenhower Administration. He said he would urge the President to call a conference of European Defense Community nations, the U.S., Britain, and Canada to "explore plans for the defense of Western Europe."

#### "ASTOUNDING" ECONOMIES

Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.), chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, said Sept. 22 the Eisenhower Administration and the 83rd Congress had achieved "astounding" economies and managed to save \$16.7 billion since January, 1953. Bridges called the saving "unprecedented in the history of our country."

But Bridges indicated it might be a few years before the budget could be balanced since, he said, the full effect of cuts in spending and appropriations "will not be felt the first year or two."

#### COMMERCIAL A-POWER

Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.) estimated Sept. 21 that the British lead the U.S. in development of commercial applications of atomic energy. Holifield, a member of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, had inspected British facilities.

#### HOPE ON SURPLUSES

Chairman Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.) of the House Agriculture Committee said Sept. 18 farm surpluses resulted from "temporary" circumstances and could be reduced by such temporary factors as weather, which reduced the current corn crop.

#### FLANDERS ON GERMAN ARMS

Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) proposed Sept. 20 that East and West Germany be united as an unarmed neutral nation, with Russia and western nations guaranteeing its status.

#### EX-REP. HEDRICK DIES

Ex-Rep. E. H. Hedrick (D W. Va., 1945-52) died Sept. 20 at the age of 60. He resigned from Congress in 1952 to make an unsuccessful bid for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

#### NORRELL ILL

Rep. W. F. Norrell (D Ark.) suffered a "slight stroke" Sept. 18 and was admitted to Walter Reed Hospital. He was in satisfactory condition Sept. 21, the Hospital reported.

#### CIVIL DEFENSE

Rep. James T. Patterson (R Conn.) said Sept. 18 the recent hurricanes pointed up the need for civil defense planning in the fields of advance warning, medical and relief services, and emergency transportation.



## committee roundup

IN THIS SECTION . . . .	PAGE
Un-American Activities . . . . .	1217
Internal Security . . . . .	1217
Education . . . . .	1217
Russian Anti-Semitism . . . . .	1218
McCarthy Censure . . . . .	1217
Housing Probe . . . . .	1218
Union Welfare Funds . . . . .	1218

### Action

#### UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Committee. House Un-American Activities.

Action. Issued pamphlet Sept. 18, entitled This Is Your House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The pamphlet discussed the Committee's accomplishments and defended it against criticisms. The Committee said it had received 4,151 "positive identifications" of U.S. Communists. None of the identifications, according to the pamphlet, has been shown to be in error.

The Committee claimed that Congress and the executive had complied with many of its recommendations for legislative and administrative action against subversion. Persons dealing with the Committee have had fair treatment, the pamphlet said. (For other details of Congressional investigations, see p. 1189 ff.)

#### INTERNAL SECURITY

Committee. Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Internal Security.

Action. Published testimony by Spruille Braden, formerly an Assistant Secretary of State, and Jonathan P. Mitchell, a writer (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 393, 459).

Braden testified March 25 that he had been balked in attempts to warn the State Department about developing trouble with communism in Latin America. Mitchell testified April 6 that he was assigned in 1940 to prepare speeches for Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., to encourage private investments of capital. Mitchell said the assignment was canceled, reportedly by order of Harry Dexter White.

In a statement when the hearings were published, Chairman William E. Jenner (R Ind.) expressed satisfaction at reports that the Administration was planning to expand its efforts to strengthen the Latin American economy.

#### MCCARTHY CENSURE

Committee. Select Senate Committee to Study Censure Charges Against Sen. McCarthy.

Action. Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah) said Sept. 24 the Committee had virtually completed the report it will submit to the Senate on the censure charges. (For charges against Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), see CQ Weekly Report, p. 1113. For proceedings during hearings on the charges, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 1186.)

Sen. Watkins said the report definitely "will be ready for filing on the morning of Sept. 27, and will be made public then. Watkins declined to give any hint as to the nature of the Committee's report.

Other Developments. Sept. 17. In a closed session with Watkins presiding, Senate Parliamentarian Charles L. Watkins (no relation to the chairman) disagreed with a contention by McCarthy that a Senate Elections Subcommittee which criticized him in January 1953 was improperly constituted. The parliamentarian said it was proper for the Subcommittee to act as a three-man group after Sens. Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa) and Herman Welker (R Idaho) had resigned.

Sept. 22. The Committee notified Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) and Senate Minority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.) that it expected to have its report on censure charges ready by Sept. 27 and could present it formally to the Senate Sept. 29.

Sept. 23. Sen. Knowland advised Senate Secretary Mark Trice that it would be several days before a decision could be reached on when the Senate will be reconvened to act on the report. Sept. 29 earlier had been mentioned as the date the Senate would meet. Trice said that in his own view, if no call was issued by Sept. 29, the session would be put over until after the November election. Senate leaders must give five days' notice in calling a session.

### Hearings

#### EDUCATION

Committee. House Education and Labor Special Subcommittee for Investigation of Federal Activities in Education (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1188).

Concluded hearings Sept. 17 with testimony on armed forces education programs.

Maj. Gen. Harlan N. Harkness, head of the Defense Department's Office of Information and Education, said the armed forces spend about \$30 million a year for education.

#### WORLD COMMUNISM

Committee. Task force, Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Internal Security (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1058).

Resumed hearings Sept. 22 on strategy and tactics of world communism, with Sen. John M. Butler (R Md.) as chairman.

### SENATE RECALLED

Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) said Sept. 24 the Senate will reconvene at noon Nov. 8 to hear censure charges against Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.). The date is after the fall elections. Knowland said it was chosen "to assure that the ultimate action...would take place in an atmosphere free from pre-election tensions..." Knowland said Minority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.) concurred in the date. (For background, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 1013.)

Testimony. Louis F. Budenz, a former Communist, Sept. 22 called the Communist Party "the most powerful political force in the United States today," and a "greater menace today" than in the past.

Budenz said peaceful co-existence with Russia is "utterly impossible." He urged that the U.S. break diplomatic relations with Russia and its satellites.

#### RUSSIAN ANTI-SEMITISM

Committee. House Committee on Communist Aggression.

Held hearings Sept. 22-23 in New York on anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union.

Sept. 22. Irving M. Engel, president of the American Jewish Committee, said the Soviet Union has revived anti-Semitism as "an instrument of state." Jews in Soviet-dominated countries, he said, "have been eliminated from economic life."

Sept. 23. Rabbi Benjamin Schultz testified that more than three million Jews "vanished" in Russia during World War II. The Rabbi, executive director of the American Jewish League Against Communism, predicted that if the Malenkov regime "fancies danger to itself" it will eventually order "the complete annihilation of the Jews of Russia." He urged Congress to demand a United Nations investigation of Russian massacres of Jews.

Related development. Sept. 24. Rep. Charles J. Kersten (R Wis.), chairman of the Committee, said his group was preparing a "wealth of material" for use by the U.S. delegation to the UN. He said the committee probably would recommend to Congress that the U.S. move for an investigation of Russian anti-Semitism and other "crimes of the Soviet Union and the Communist governments of the satellite nations."

#### HOUSING PROBE

Committee. Senate Banking and Currency.

Opened hearings Sept. 20 in Indianapolis in its continuing study of alleged irregularities in government-insured housing programs. Opened hearings Sept. 23 in Detroit. (For background, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 1166.)

Testimony Sept. 20 (Indianapolis). James Swan, former acting evaluator for the Indiana Federal Housing Administration office, said it was "common knowledge" in that office that Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) had applied pressure for FHA approval of mortgages that gave nearly \$2.5 million in "windfall" profits to two Alabama promoters, Marvin L. Warner and Joseph H. Kanter. Under questioning Swan said as far as he knew, this knowledge was "strictly hearsay." A spokesman for Sparkman, who is in Europe, said, "we never exerted any pressure or influence in behalf of anyone." Committee Chairman Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) said later the testimony regarding Sparkman was "nothing but rumor and gossip."

Sept. 21. Capehart said he blamed the FHA for poor business judgment in allowing builders to have a multiplicity of corporations. "If one goes sour," he said, "the Government takes it back and the builder keeps all the good ones."

Sept. 22. The Chairman wound up the Indianapolis hearings with a rebuke to bankers for what he called "carelessness" in making home improvement loans that resulted in windfalls to the builders. "I just want to say

this to the bankers of America," he commented. "There's no excuse for this sort of thing, and they'd better clean it up."

Sept. 23 (Detroit). Gerald Swaab, one-time partner in the "Cozy Home Improvement Co." invoked the Fifth Amendment when questioned about his "business connections" with Detroit's alleged "model home" racket. Ward McCreedy, Deputy Commissioner of the State Corporation and Securities Commission, explained the alleged racket this way:

"This is a practice in which the contractor convinces the home owner that the remodeling will not cost the home owner any money and that his house is going to be used as a model for future sales in the neighborhood."

Instead, McCreedy said, the contractor obtains an FHA loan through a lending agency, and the home owner soon begins to receive payment notices.

Sept. 24. The hearing continued, with the committee taking testimony on "windfall profits" on an apartment project in Baltimore, Md.

Related development. Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., Sept. 20 directed a special grand jury investigation in Washington into "bribery and other criminal conduct" in the Government's housing program. He said evidence would be presented to this grand jury on the activities of Clyde L. Powell, former assistant FHA commissioner. He asserted that "windfalls to speculators" during Powell's operation of the rental housing program exceeded \$51 million in 285 cases reviewed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

#### UNION WELFARE FUNDS

Committee. House Education and Labor Subcommittee on Investigation of Welfare Funds.

Opened a three-day hearing Sept. 22 in Los Angeles, the first in a nationwide series.

Background. Committee was formed in response to a suggestion by President Eisenhower last January that there be a study of legislation to conserve and protect union welfare funds (CQ Weekly Report, p. 69).

Testimony. Sept. 22. Joseph Gee, owner of a cafe in Barstow, Calif., said Pete Besk, a member of the Culinary Workers and Bartenders Union (AFL), had reviled him and threatened him with death for refusing to contribute to the employer-financed welfare fund of the union's Local 535 in San Bernardino. Besk testified he had been drunk during a tape-recorded telephone conversation introduced by Gee as evidence.

Sept. 23. Henry B. Ely, management trustee of the welfare fund of the Sheet Metal Workers (AFL) for Southern California, Arizona and Nevada, testified sheet metal employers had been forced into joint management of the fund under the threat of a strike. He recommended that such funds be federally regulated and administered by "neutral" agencies such as banks.

Related development. Dave Beck, president of the AFL Teamsters Union, said Sept. 22 he would be "surprised" if investigators found anything wrong with union handling of welfare funds. Beck, whose union has figured in earlier probes of welfare funds, was in Los Angeles for the AFL national convention. The fact that the investigation coincided with the convention has been criticized by some AFL leaders as reflecting political motivation. Subcommittee Chairman Rep. Samuel McConnell (R Pa.) said this was sheer coincidence.





## congressional quiz

1. Q--Last time I visited Congress all they were doing was calling the roll. Do they do that often?

A--Some 550 "quorum calls" were taken in both houses during the 83rd Congress -- about 125 in the House and 425 in the Senate. The purpose of this kind of roll call is to establish whether there are enough Members present (a "quorum") to do business, though sometimes it is used as a tactic to slow up legislation and to permit one side to marshal its forces. In addition, there were more than 400 record or "yea-and-nay" votes during the last Congress -- almost two-thirds of them in the Senate -- in which Members answer to their names to vote for or against an issue. A yea-and-nay vote takes an average of 35 minutes in the House, eight minutes in the Senate. Quorum calls are roughly half as time-consuming.

2. Q--Did Congress "override" any of President Eisenhower's vetoes?

A--No, nor did the lawmakers even take a vote on overriding any of the President's 21 regular vetoes during the 83rd Congress. (Congress overrides a veto when two-thirds of both houses vote to re-pass a bill, after the President has formally rejected it.) Of course, Mr. Eisenhower has not been in the White House very long, but Andrew Johnson, the President who was least successful on this score, had 15 vetoes overridden during his one term in office. Twelve of the bills vetoed by ex-President Truman were re-passed by Congress in his eight-year tenure.

3. Q--Has Congress often overridden Presidential vetoes in the past?

A--No, out of 1,211 regular vetoes in the history of our nation, only 71 -- less than six per cent -- were overridden. Of course, many vetoed measures were bills for private relief, or for other minor purposes. It's been somewhat harder for Presidents to make their vetoes stick when major legislation was involved.

4. Q--Why all the excitement about a Democrat being elected Governor of Maine?

A--The last time Maine chose a Democratic governor was in 1934, and before that, in 1914. Because it is the only state to hold Congressional and gubernatorial elections in September, the early Maine contests are often looked on as a political "barometer" -- hence the saying, "As Maine goes, so goes the nation." The trouble is that election results in Maine, a traditionally Republican state, rarely foretell the outcome of

national contests. In the 1936 Presidential race, for instance, Maine and Vermont were the only states remaining in the Republican column. On the other hand, some observers say an increase or decrease in the percentage of votes cast for either party always presages future trends in nation-wide voting.

5. Q--Why does Maine hold her Congressional elections in September, instead of waiting until November like the other states?

A--In 1845 Congress fixed the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November as the date for choosing Presidential electors. However, a few states -- including Maine -- continued to elect their state officials and Congressmen earlier than the rest, and so in 1872 Congress passed a law requiring elections for Representatives in the national legislature to be held simultaneously in early November -- except in those states whose constitutions would have to be amended. Maine is the only state that hasn't amended its constitution or laws to conform to the national election schedule, and to this day it selects its Congressional delegation and state officers on the second Monday in September.

6. Q--What's the outlook for a balanced budget next year?

A--Not so good, according to the Eisenhower Administration's estimate of mid-September. Uncle Sam is expected to spend \$4.66 billion more than he takes in during fiscal 1955. This anticipated deficit is \$1.7 billion greater than the actual fiscal 1954 deficit. And the latest estimate includes another \$3 billion cut in defense spending. The Budget Bureau anticipates a saving of \$10.3 billion in 1955 federal spending compared with 1953, and it says the 1955 budget would have just about balanced if there had been no tax reductions.

7. Q--Does the federal government own much land?

A--Uncle Sam owns about 450 million acres -- roughly one-fourth of all the land in the United States. (This estimate applies to the continental U.S. only. In Alaska, federal ownership approximates 99 per cent.) In the big western states, over half of all land is federally owned. Almost 90 per cent of all federal holdings are in the West.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which additional data may be found: (4), (5) 1181; (6) 1178; (7) 1179.



## Washington To Albany

Three members of the 83rd Congress and a top executive of past Democratic Administrations are embroiled in the New York gubernatorial campaign. Running for the Governorship itself are Sen. Irving M. Ives (R), who was picked by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (R) to be his successor...and former Mutual Security Administrator Averell Harriman (D), backed by the state's Democratic leaders over Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., (D). Roosevelt, defeated in convention for top place on the ticket, accepted the nomination for attorney general. He will be opposed by Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R). Both men will have to give up campaigns for reelection to their House seats to make the race.

## Post-Election Censure Action

The Senate will reconvene after Election Day to act on the motion to censure Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.). Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) set the date for Nov. 8 and said Minority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.) had concurred. Noting that the Select Committee which studied charges against McCarthy would have its report ready Sept. 27, Knowland said he wanted the Senate to act "in an atmosphere free from pre-election tensions..." He said the delay would permit "ample" study.

## 100 Million Could-Be Voters

Nearly 100 million civilians will be old enough to vote Nov. 2, the Census Bureau says, but chances are only about 42 million will go to the polls. That's because it is "normal" for off-year voting to run several million below the total for the preceding Presidential election. In the '52 election, 57.6 million persons -- about 59 per cent of the eligible electorate voted in Congressional races. This fall the civilian population

of voting age will stand two million over the total in '52, but still the voting figures are expected to drop substantially.

## Campaign Chronology

Sept. 15. The presiding officers of the Republican 83rd Congress -- Vice President Richard M. Nixon and House Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) began a cross-country campaign to blast "Trumanism" and praise the Eisenhower program. Sept. 17-18. Adlai E. Stevenson, Harry S. Truman and House Minority Leader Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) told Democrats meeting in Indianapolis a Democratic tide was running. Sept. 22. President Eisenhower left Denver for a three-day speaking tour of Montana, Washington, Oregon and California.

## Hearing On Dixon-Yates

Hearings on the controversial Dixon-Yates power contract will be held within a week or 10 days after Rep. W. Sterling Cole (R N.Y.) receives an outline of the contract's final draft, Cole said Sept 22.

## Money For Probes

The 83rd Congress set aside \$7.6 million for investigations or studies. This was a new high in the history of Congressional probes, although the number of inquiries in the 83rd fell short of the 236 conducted by the 82nd Congress. With the addition of a half million dollars in "carryover" funds that the Senate authorized in the 82nd Congress but didn't spend, the 83rd Congress had a total of \$8.1 million available for investigations, against \$6.7 million in new money authorized by the 82nd.

Congressional investigators have conducted 117 probes during the last 13 months, to bring the 83rd's total to 215. Additional inquiries will be conducted before the 84th Congress convenes. Investigations started since the end of the first session were dominated by internal

Stories here are summaries of the week's events. For Weekly Report pages with more details, check Contents on the cover.

security problems -- the search for Communists, subversives and security risks. Most publicized Red Hunter was Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), and one of his undertakings -- an investigation of the Army -- led to the 83rd's biggest probe of all -- the Army-McCarthy hearings.

Congress' first investigation was held in 1792, three years after it was established. Since then, only three Congresses have been barren of legislative inquests.